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2 April 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

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AGRICULTURE

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

ASPECTS OF MICROELECTRONICS APPLICATION IN FARM SECTOR

East Berlin BAUERN-ECHO in German 27, 30 Jan 86

[Article by Prof Dr Nau, Dr Nau and Dr Poehls of the Animal Production and Veterinary Medicine Department of the Humboldt University in Berlin]

[27 Jan 86 p 5]

[Text] The strategy decided upon by the 10th Party Congress of the SED of economical, intensively expanded reproduction in the national economy of the GDR is to a large extent accompanied by measures based on discoveries of scientific and technological progress. Of particular significance in this regard are the so-called key technologies, which are increasingly--as was emphasized at the 11th meeting of the Central Committee of the SED--leaving their mark on production processes in agriculture, forestry and food production. "Initial experience," it was stated, "in the application of microelectronics, enterprise-based computer technology and biotechnology ... indicate that large effects on the national economy can be achieved in this way."

Entirely New Concepts

Particularly because of the fact that microelectronics is moving into agricultural production cooperatives, state-owned cooperatives and their cooperative institutions, and that this relates to a considerable number of jobs, more and more workers in agriculture are being compelled to become familiar with the basic concepts and application possibilities of this key technology. Moreover, it is necessary--certainly to different degrees--to acquire capabilities that permit particular work aids of microelectronics to be of use, such as microprocessors, storage media or office computers, whereby the latter incorporates the previously named components. One restraint here is undoubtedly a certain fear among numerous managers of things related to microelectronics. This in turn is largely because the effects of the deployment of microelectronics for the individual are hard to overlook. Add to this the use of concepts, some of which are entirely new and which moreover in many cases come from English and thus do not easily allow a clear understanding of the initial concepts and general correlations of microcomputer technology to sink in from the mere meanings of the words.

Nevertheless, microelectronics is making extremely tumultuous advances. It is finding more and more new possibilities for application. In this sense, the situation today is only the beginning of a development that, according to Erich Honecker, will in the near future influence nearly all areas of our lives.

More Information

The rapid advances in microcomputer technology in particular are closely related to the growing need of society for information. In this respect, there is even talk of scientific and technological progress being accompanied by a sort of "information explosion," and this is true to a full extent for the process of agricultural reproduction as well. One need only point out the general changes in technological processes of livestock and crop production that have been put into practice by the transfer of scientific discoveries. Thus, for example, the efficient feeding of cattle is just as much related to getting and processing information as is the automated evaluation of physiological data for safeguarding animal health. In general, an interruption in the flow of information--because of a manager's illness, poorly kept stable figures or defects in the microprocessor--can result in considerable breaks in the production sequence. They are comparable to disruptions that come about as a result of an interruption in the power supply to livestock production facilities.

Correlation

From these examples, it can be concluded with respect to the significance of information that there is a direct connection between the rate of growth in production and the necessary amount of information. Of course, these correlations also have a qualitative character. This finds expression in the number of workers employed in management and administration, thus in information processing in the broadest sense of the word, a number that has hitherto--if one views the development from a greater distance--grown with the rise in production volume. Even long ago, it was pointed out that if managerial and administrative activity remained at a lower technological level amidst rising production and productivity, then in less than five decades the majority of the able-bodied population would be employed in handling these very managerial and administrative functions in the sense of obtaining, storing, transmitting and processing information. Of course, it should be observed in this clearly overdrawn assessment that without appropriate development in the sector of information and documentation, progress in production and productivity can scarcely be achieved.

Essence and Meaning

The first integrated circuits were developed in 1958, and thus ideas about the creation of "intelligent machines"--or better--of automatic systems for information processing were economically feasible. The close connection between information and microelectronics is obvious here, and so it is necessary to gain an understanding of the essence and meaning of the concept of information in the spectrum of meanings to be used in this series of articles.

[30 Jan 86 p 7]

[Text] The examples given in the previous article on the significance of information to the achievement of scientific and technological progress in the production sector gain a further element that can largely be characterized by the fact that all correlations within and between highly-developed dynamic systems are based on the exchange of information or on communication.

Figure 1. Examples of Connections Between Various Communication Partners

	<u>Man</u>	<u>Animal</u>	<u>Machine</u>
Man	Team leader-tractor operator	Milker-cow	LPG chairman-office computer
Animal	--	Rank struggles in groups of animals	Cow microprocessor
Machine	--	--	Reaper-microprocessor

Some examples of this as apply to agriculture can be seen in Figure 1. The areas of communication derived from this correspond to various subject areas or scientific disciplines, for example, electronics and biology, but also--as it will be seen--to stockbreeding, socialist business management, technology and managerial science. If one looks at the relationship between the significance of information or of information processes and the management process, then it is not surprising that the latter is also designated a form of information processing. The effectiveness of managerial activity increases to the extent that it is possible, through obtaining and selecting information, to satisfy the information needs of managers especially--but also those of every worker--in keeping with quality and deadline considerations. In the end, however, this means increases in production and productivity, more exact compliance with national economic and enterprise-specific requirements, quicker reaction to discoveries in scientific and technological progress, etc.

Different sorts of information on safeguarding complex managerial activity are now needed. The allusion to political-ideological, economic, social and technical-technological information should indicate what is meant. Another thing to consider is the fact that the above-mentioned forms of information as well as others will have to be recorded and evaluated in different ways. For example, this is true for economic indicators (rates, net product, etc.) that in many cases give expression to expenditures and/or results of production in summarized form, or for statements concerning the involvement of workers in the innovative movement.

Regardless of these differences, the information processes run according to a basic universal pattern that remains unaffected by the respective managerial, organizational or production structure. Regardless of whether it is the production of milk, grain, tractors or fertilizer, a certain need for information (daily feeding consumption, animal capabilities, error messages in the computer program, etc.) must always be satisfied, and this takes place through an information source (a worker, team leader, sensor) who uses information channels (work consultation, data transmission, etc.) and

information storage or carriers (receipts, magnetic disks, etc.) to supply an information recipient (department leader, LPG chairman, microprocessor) with the necessary information.

Of course, the information process indicated here is itself insufficient. Rather, it must guarantee that the respective managerial levels or the individual worker are put in a situation where, with the relevant range and the relevant content of information, they can grasp the area of responsibility in the production process based on the division of labor and be capable of appropriate reactions. It is these main decisions that are of use to the maintenance or restoration of optimal correlations within and between highly dynamic systems, which have already been referred to in connection with Figure 1.

The already underlined fact that the information processing to be carried out in a system runs according to a universally valid basic pattern is one of the starting points of computer science, which is continually growing in importance; the mere mention of this still young scientific discipline will have to suffice at this point. More important here is the fact that the information process outlined above is significantly intensified with the help of electronic data (information) processing.

With respect to agriculture, this leads to entirely new production methods (for example, computer-aided milk production) as well as an increase in security about decisions. Managers in particular must be increasingly able to grasp these processes, to use them, and to help find new areas for the application of electronic data processing.

12271
CSO: 2300/216

ECONOMY

BULGARIA

SURVEY OF EXPANDING TRADE RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 10 Feb 86 p 5

[Article by Elka Stoycheva: "Bulgarian Speech on the Banks of the Euphrates"]

[Text] Agrokomplekt will participate in building new water reservoirs, dams and irrigation systems.

Bulgarian-Iraqi economic relations have a long tradition and are developing dynamically. In accordance with the agreements reached between the leaders of the two countries--Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Iraqi President Saddam Husayn--and on the basis of the long-term program for the development of economic, industrial and scientific and technical cooperation of 1980, they are steadily expanding and acquiring new efficient aspects.

Reciprocal trade is increasing steadily. In 1985 it totaled 500 million foreign exchange leva. Cooperation is successfully developing in various economic areas. Several brick plants, wine, grape concentrate and tomato paste factories, a vegetable cannery and plants for mineral waters and nonalcoholic beverages were built in Iraq with the assistance of Bulgarian engineering organizations.

Good prospects are developing for the future participation of Bulgarian organizations in building new enterprises in the light, food and construction industries. Iraq is showing interest in broadening cooperation in building small and medium-sized industrial enterprises involving the use of Bulgarian technology and equipment.

Bulgarian organizations have extensively participated in developing a modern transportation system in Iraq. The Baghdad International Airport, a number of big bridges and the Kut-An Nasiriya road and other road and bridge installations are examples of the skill and technical possibilities of the Bulgarian builders.

Good results have been achieved in agricultural cooperation, particularly in building large water reservoirs and irrigation systems. The draining and irrigation Shehamiya, Sueyra, Ishaki and Hila-Divaniya systems are examples of fruitful cooperation. The forthcoming discussions will deal with the participation of the Bulgarian Agrokomplekt organization in building several

new water reservoirs and dams, and expanding old and building new irrigation systems.

Scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries is developing successfully. Tens of Bulgarian specialists are working in various economic sectors in Iraq.

In addition to bilateral agreements, Bulgaria is actively participating in multilateral cooperation within the framework of the CEMA-Iraq commission.

Relations between Bulgaria and Iraq will continue to develop dynamically in the interest of the well-being of both nations and the strengthening of peace and understanding in the world.

5003

CSO: 2200/75

ECONOMY

BULGARIA

MINISTER OUTLINES POWER CAPACITY, FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Feb 86 pp 1,4

[Article by Nikola Todoriev, Minister of Energy: "Bulgarian Power Industry"]

[Text] One of the greatest accomplishments of the general April Leninist line of the Bulgarian Communist Party is building the material and technical base of socialism, of which the country's power potential is a major component.

What is the major feature which characterizes the April course in our energy policy? It is, above all, the systematic application of the Leninist principle according to which any dynamic development of production forces, acceleration of scientific and technical progress, improving labor conditions and reaching high living standards is impossible without the existence of a powerful energy and raw material base. That is why the initial characteristic feature of the party's energy policy after the April Plenum was the development of its base.

At a Faster Pace

The resolutions of the 12th Congress on comprehensive intensification indicate that the implementation of such a strategy is possible only by strengthening the energy-raw material base, which is the "rear echelon of the entire national economy."

If we were to assess the current level of the power industry in the light of leading achievements and global experience, we would note that the indicators we have reached rate us among the industrially developed countries. Today per capita consumption of energy in the country exceeds the world's average by a factor of more than 2.5. Specific power consumption is among the highest in CEMA member countries and compared to a number of advanced European countries, and is triple the world's average. The structure of power production has the marks of the most advanced contemporary trends: Bulgaria is among the leading countries in the world in terms of the share of nuclear-generated energy of its total electric power production and leading in the production of electric power from low-grade fuels.

The second distinguishing feature of the April strategy is the priority assigned to the maximal development of the local power-raw material base.

In his report to the 7th BCP Congress in 1958, Comrade Todor Zhivkov said: "Considering the limited reserves of brown coal in the country, our fuel base must be restructured on the basis of hard coal, accelerating the study and development of mines at the Maritsa-Iztok Basin."

This led to the construction of the largest Bulgarian industrial-energy complex, Maritsa-Iztok. Within a relatively short time three powerful open pits were developed: Troyanovo 1, Troyanovo 2 and Troyanovo 3, and three of the largest Bulgarian thermoelectric power plants were built: Purva Komsomolska, Maritsa-Iztok 2 and Dimo Dichev.

The development of such a powerful fuel-energy complex may be considered an accomplishment worthy even of the most advanced countries in the field of power industry. The grounds for such a conclusion are numerous:

The complex is based on a coal deposit with very low fuel quality indicators;

At each stage in its development, original and most advanced technical solutions were used in coal extraction and electric power production;

The high concentration of production capacities ensures that a high standard of technical and economic indicators is maintained;

Not least, in the struggle against difficulties in mastering the new equipment and technology, the complex has become a school for highly skilled cadres in the areas of designing, scientific research, construction, installation and operation.

We must emphasize that Bulgarian-Soviet cooperation is the main and decisive factor in building the Maritsa-Iztok complex. Leading Soviet scientific research and design institutes, plants producing power equipment and noted specialists in assembling and tuning up installations worked in the creation of the complex. Briefly, Maritsa-Iztok is in the true meaning of the word the offspring of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship.

According to the plans for Bulgarian further economic development the complex will retain its primary role. Regardless of the adverse features of the coal mined here, the amount of deposits and the possibilities of applying contemporary equipment in their extraction and combustion enable us to expand production programs. The coal is strip mined, which ensures high productivity. Powerful mining and transportation mechanization facilities are used at the Maritsa-Iztok mines--chain and rotary cranes, electric and rail transport, dump-forming equipment and extensive conveyor belt systems. This is consistent with global coal mining trends.

Currently strip mining accounts for 45 percent of all coal mined in the world. In Bulgaria it accounts for 80 percent and will reach almost 87 percent in the next few years.

The coal extracted at Maritsa-Iztok will ensure the implementation of increasingly bigger production programs by the power plants in the complex and the new heat-generating capacities under construction in Khaskovo, Pazardzhik and Stara Zagora.

The extraction of underground brown and other types of coal will continue in accordance with the strategy of maximal use of local coal deposits. This coal is particularly necessary for producing energy and as a commodity stock.

The hydrolic power potential of our rivers is a source of great importance in terms of the flexibility of the power system and its peak loads. For the time being, some two-thirds of such energy has been tapped and development is continuing on the basis of the most advanced technical solutions.

The development of the nuclear power industry is a remarkable accomplishment of the April course.

This trend in resolving power problems is the most promising in the world at the present stage. It allows the substantial conservation of organic fuel--coal, petroleum and natural gas--which could be used more profitably in other economic sectors.

The nuclear power industry, which celebrated its 10th anniversary last year, accounts for nearly one-third of the electric power produced in Bulgaria.

The summed-up experience gained in the construction and operation of our first nuclear plant indicates that we are on the level of the developed countries in terms of the commissioning of nuclear power generating capacities, their mastery, technical characteristics and technical and economic indicators.

Thus, for example, the average efficiency of nuclear reactors throughout the world is 62 percent; at the Kozloduy AETs it has reached 80 percent.

Our nuclear base, which was developed in the 1980s, and the prospects of its further expansion are a guarantee for the stable economic development of the country and a clear proof of the implementation of a farsighted energy policy.

In inaugurating the first power plant in 1974, Comrade Todor Zhivkov stressed: "One of the most modern and efficient branches of the power industry--nuclear--is being created on Bulgarian soil. It contains inexhaustible opportunities for the well-being of man...." He further said: "In the future, we shall have a second, a third and more nuclear power plants. Unquestionably, they will be even better and more advanced." The contemporary scale of the nuclear power industry confirms the historical optimism of these words. Having completed the Kozloduy AETs, with four units of 440 megawatts each, today we are building at a faster pace the fifth unit generating a 1000 megawatt capacity as well as a sixth turbine with the same capacity. Meanwhile, the construction of a second nuclear power plant is advancing near Belene.

Following the installation of the 1000-megawatt generators, the Bulgarian nuclear power industry will have reached a qualitatively new development

stage. These units are significantly more advanced and more complex than the VVER-440 reactors. Their indicators are entirely consistent with the stricter technological and radiation safety requirements. They have improved operational features and greater seismic resistance.

After the Soviet Union, Bulgaria is the first country in the socialist community to be building a reactor of this type. Few advanced countries could undertake such construction. The building of the fifth block is a prime task of our economy. Its commissioning will be of decisive importance in terms of the energy balance.

The development of a new trend in the nuclear power industry is planned for a latter stage: heat generation based on nuclear power sources. This is a revolutionary solution of the problem of saving on imported fuels and extensively developing centralized heat supplies in a number of Bulgarian settlements.

The long-term development of the nuclear power industry in the years to come will be based on increased integration among socialist countries. We know that in accordance with the resolutions of the Moscow 1985 conference and the Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technological Progress of CEMA Member Countries Until the Year 2000, the nuclear power industry of these countries must double in the next 5 years.

Another guiding principle in the April line of developing the power industry is the extensive use of the top achievements in scientific and technical progress based on leading and, above all, Soviet experience. In a period of 30 years the power industry mastered the building of thermoengineering equipment with high and superhigh parameters, hydrolic turbines and turbogroups of high unit capacity and an essentially new method for electric power production by splitting the atomic nucleus, developing a 400-kilovolt ring, building superhigh 750-kilovolt cables, automated control systems and others.

The use of scientific and technological progress in heat generation is a clear example of this approach. Its development is characterized by the consistent updating of technological facilities based on advanced solutions, increasing the unit power of the machinery and consolidating the overall capacity of thermoelectric power plants.

In 1956 the largest block in the country's power system could generate 25 megawatts. Currently the system operates six 150-megawatt and fifteen 210-megawatt units. The Varna TETs has a 1,260-megawatt generating capacity; the Maritsa-Iztok complex accounts for 20 percent of the generating capacity of the entire system and for more than 20 percent of the electric power generated in the country.

Improvements in the TETs structure, increasing the steam parameters and the unit capacity of machine units and optimizing their work system resulted in significant decreases in fuel outlays per unit KW/h.

The application of direct coal-burning technology at the Dimo Dichev and Maritsa-Iztok 2 TETs accounts for a great deal in upgrading the efficiency of electric power production. The new technology significantly lowers fuel oil consumption. In addition to the conservation of resources, the new technology leads to improved working conditions, upgrading the purity of the air in the area of the power plants, etc.

The main conclusion which may be drawn on the basis of our energy policy after the April 1956 Plenum is that in defining the main strategic trends the party was able to draw farsighted assessments on time and concentrate above all on the development of a domestic resource base independent of adverse energy characteristics, and of a nuclear power industry.

The constant concern, attention and, above all, trust shown by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, our first party and state leader, and his personal specific advice and instructions in the development of the power industry have played an exceptionally great role in the systematic implementation of this policy.

A comparison between the standard reached by the sector and worldwide indicators shows, however, that we are lagging in an important area such as the efficient utilization of fuels and energy and upgrading the energy efficiency of the economy. Outlays of fuel and energy per unit of output remains relatively high in our country and major efforts will be required to lower them to global standards.

The power industry has achieved historical successes. They are the result of the farsighted party strategy and the efforts of thousands of miners and power workers totally dedicated to its cause. The historical farsightedness of this strategy was manifested in 1985, which was a critical year for the power industry. Cold temperatures and unparalleled drought caused major difficulties in power supplies. We know that despite the exceptionally adverse conditions our country successfully fulfilled the 5th 5-Year Plan. The state was able to procure the necessary resources to compensate for the shortage of water sources and to balance energy consumption. Disturbances in electric power supplies are being gradually eliminated. We are clearly aware of our errors and are taking decisive measures for their elimination. We also realized that the main thing now depends on us. The party and the government demand of miners and power workers to develop the necessary prerequisites and organization to meet the needs of the country and the population for power and fuels. By developing the stipulations of the April line under contemporary conditions, the resolutions of the February BCP Central Committee Plenum provide an expanded platform for work aimed at raising the Bulgarian power industry to a qualitatively new level.

Difficulties will exist in the future as well. What is essential, however, are the clear stipulations concerning energy policy and the specific strategic objectives and means for their implementation. This is the tremendous historical merit of the April course and a prerequisite for the successful implementation of Bulgarian power programs in the future.

5003

CSO: 2200/75

ECONOMY

BULGARIA

NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK IN PRIVATE PLOTS DWINDLES

Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 10 Feb 86 p 2

[Article by Bonka Berova: "Concern for Livestock in Small Yards"]

[Text] Why is it that in Stara Zagora Okrug the month during which contracts are signed raises a number of questions about the annual plan?

For the small yards February is the month of contracts. To the Fatherland Front committees it is a month for agitation. The extent to which the interests of private and public farms will be coordinated will determine the development of the self-satisfaction system. Therefore, currently many problems related to the plan for meat, milk and vegetables produced by the private plots throughout the year are being resolved. In addition to these, Stara Zagora Okrug has its own very specific problems as well (which, actually, also are typical of many other okrugs): will the process of the dwindling of livestock and livestock output in the okrug continue?

An investigation conducted at the end of last year by the okrug state and people's control committee in 18 agroindustrial complexes showed that for a variety of reasons, such as migration from villages to cities, limiting the number of livestock per household and poor fodder supplies, the number of livestock and poultry kept in the private plots has been steadily declining. In one year (1985 data) livestock declined as follows: cattle, by 2,152; sheep, 20,505; hogs, 24,010; and poultry 36,787. The investigations at the beginning of this year, conducted by the okrug Fatherland Front committee, indicate that, compared with last year, in 1986 the number of cows has declined by 303, that of water buffalo cows by 87, sheep by 9,732, and so on.

The balance is alarming!

The main reasons are virtually the same as in previous years. However, their continuing existence makes the farmers lose faith. The documents of the okrug state and people's control committee stipulate that adverse trends are becoming apparent: less calves are being fattened for lack of the specified amount of free fodder; the raising of broilers is limited because of the higher costs of above-norm utilization of concentrated fodder (400 leva per ton instead of 150 leva); the number of hogs for fattening has declined as

well because of low purchase price; the cow, sheep and water buffalo cow herds are dwindling while those of goats are increasing.

Currently the pledges of the farmers are being received at accountability meetings of Fatherland Front committees in the okrug villages and city districts. According to Min'o Andreev, member of the okrug Fatherland Front committee, the farmers are explaining their unwillingness to raise cattle mostly by citing the shortage of fodder, weaknesses in the purchasing system and the improper rating of milk and meat.

The results of the investigation confirmed this negative attitude. The figures proved that the dissatisfaction of the farmers is legitimate. Only 5 of the 193 milk reception centers have tubs, Herbert-processing machinery and pumps. In 84 centers the milk is cooled in cement buckets and in 95 no milk rating and cooling facilities exist. The okrug agroindustrial union and the agroindustrial complex regularly supply concentrated fodder only for laying hens, broilers, sows and young pigs. Managers and brigade leaders frequently and willingly claim that there is a joint plan for public and private farming. This, however, cannot conceal the numerous daily problems which force the farmers to part with their livestock year after year. Whereas currently the plan is somehow "balanced," what will be the situation in the future with a further decline in the livestock? We know that in animal husbandry rebuilding a herd takes more than 1 or 2 years. Examples of poor work by agroindustrial complexes with private farmers are numerous. Should we begin with basic problems or resolve "petty" matters first of all?

It was suggested in Yazdach village, for example, that systematic control be organized in order to resolve conflicts concerning the quality of the milk once and for all. Why is it that everyone must suffer because of one or two unconscientious farmers? Another question worthy of attention is the following: it is no secret that last year, as a result of inadequate control and organizational weaknesses on the part of the managements of the agroindustrial complexes in Pavel Banya, Radnevo, Trunkovo, the Radnevo Industrial-Agrarian Complex and the Rodopa Combine some of the livestock raised by people in Stara Zagora was sold to other okrugs. However, the other okrugs purchased the cattle even before it had reached the stipulated weight because they had storage areas and fodder, for which reason the animals could be kept and fattened.

These and other weaknesses in assisting private plots in Stara Zagora Okrug are not new. And it is precisely because they are old that they create concern and the impression that they are insoluble. Now, however, before it is too late, we should see the reasons and take fast measures, for the milk, meat, wool and eggs produced by the private plots in Stara Zagora Okrug play an important role in the overall national economic plan.

5003

CSO: 2200/75

ECONOMY

BULGARIA

ACHIEVEMENTS OF MACHINE BUILDING INDUSTRY OUTLINED

Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Jan 86 p 4

[Article by Zdravko Kumanov, general director at the Ministry of Machine Building: "Technologies with a Bulgarian Label"]

[Text] Bulgarian machine building is developing at a high and stable pace. The share of high-standard technologies and technological equipment and integration of automated technologies, based on electronics and computerization, is steadily increasing in the export structure.

For example, metal processing technologies show trends of concentration of operations and integration of technological operations with auxiliary servicing and transport activities. The ATM-MS032 and ATM-SM040 automatic technological modules are based on serially produced machining centers and palette stations for automatic replacement of prismatic parts. The cutting area in the machining centers has been expanded and its design has been improved. A control system for the cutting tools has been installed and the number of nests in the boxes for instruments has been increased, thus making them suitable for unmanned operations.

Interesting technical solutions have been applied in the SM-201 and Evroturn-2 automatic lathes with digital programming of ATM-063 and ATM STF-164 technological modules operating with robots and palette stations. The overall development of metal cutting machines and instruments for them offers a comprehensive technological solution on a high technical level.

The advantages of the technology for local electric spark coating are manifested in the possibility of obtaining thick and even coating with strong diffusion ties with the basic metal. The mechanization and total automation of the process and changes in quality indicators and in the composition of the coating are possible by controlling the processing system and type of coating electrode. That is why the method is extensively used in various industrial sectors. The wear-proofing of the coated items is increased by a factor of 2-5. Local coating of rare metals and technical on band-shaped materials and parts used in contact equipment and in the production of semiconductor instruments saves on expensive and scarce materials.

The original Bulgarian method for casting with counterpressure is developing in three main areas: technology for the production of nonferrous alloy castings, technology for the production of instrument steel and technology for the production of foam plastic. The casting technology with gas counterpressure has been adopted worldwide as being the most progressive for obtaining complex castings made of aluminum alloys. The application of plastic casting technology with gas counterpressure significantly upgrades the strength and operational durability of gear boxes, various types of packaging and other items while, at the same time, reducing their weight.

The flexible automated production system for microswitches is an example of the possibilities of Bulgarian enterprises of applying various automatic assembly technologies. It includes 12 assembly positions. Robocars are used to carry the requested items stored at the finished parts warehouse. The work is controlled by programmed controllers and a microcomputer. The robotized set for the saturation of printed circuits with electronic elements with radial and axial leads and microcircuits is an example of automation of assembling in the electronic industry.

Some progress also has been made in the area of laser technologies. We are already producing various types of solid and gas lasers. Particularly interesting in the technological systems for the production of specific structural elements for optical electronics and laser technology is a system with microprocessor control for the development of four-ring high temperature monocrystal oxides. Combined with original technical solutions for the main assemblies and units, it provides high quality crystals with high production efficiency.

Such technologies and equipment carry the "Made in Bulgaria" seal. Some of these items are submitted by our machine building industry in the world markets, successfully displaying our achievements in the fields of science and technical progress.

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CSO: 2200/72

ECONOMY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

MORE CAPITAL, LABOR NEEDED FOR EXPANDED SOFTWARE PRODUCTION

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 5 Feb 86 p 14

[Article: "Modern Equipment Causes Difficulties: High Barriers to Innovation in GDR/Price Rises Feared"]

[Text] Berlin, 4 Feb--The application of modern technology is still causing the GDR difficulties. This has been ascertained by the Research Agency for Overall German Economic and Social Questions. In the production of circuits, the GDR is 5 to 6 years behind Japan and 4 years behind the FRG. The situation is characterized by the just-issued instruction on the planning of software, which in the future is to be produced not only by the computer manufacturer robotron but also by the combines as "self-production of the means of rationalization."

It is probably a result of planning errors and an uncoordinated circulation of money and goods and not an indication of a solid management of the budget that the GDR achieved a surplus of 1.8 billion marks in its 1984 budget, concluded the research agency.

Because the profit situation of many enterprises has worsened, the initial conditions for the next planning period have become more difficult; the barriers to innovation by the combines are still high. The research agency recalled the latest statement of Erich Honecker to the effect that in the future the consumer prices for about 20 percent of the retail trade turnover would be determined "in accordance with supply and demand"; in practice, this will mean price increases for goods that are in demand. Prices should remain stable for 80 percent of the retail trade turnover.

[Boxed material: "The obtaining of manpower for the production of software is to be planned as a component of the obtaining and reutilization of manpower in accordance with Part N, Section 23, Letter B and Item 2 of the planning regulation. The required measures for the training and further education of manpower for the production of software are to be planned within the framework of the personnel and training plan in accordance with the general guideline for planning in the combines and enterprises of industry and the construction industry, Plan Part 6, Item 6.4." (From the instruction on the guidelines for the planning, balancing and accounting for software in effect starting 1 February and declared in the GDR legal gazette as binding)

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ECONOMY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

ANOMALOUS CONSUMER GOODS DELIVERED FROM INDUSTRIAL COMBINES

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 10 Feb 86 p 11

[Article: "Folding Stools From Microelectronics: Baby Food Warmers From Kabelwerk/Grotesque Production in the GDR"]

[Text] Berlin, 9 Feb--Not a day passes in which NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, central organ of the SED, does not publish long letters from industrial combines to General Secretary Erich Honecker. With the approach of the SED Party Congress in mid-April, they are indicating how they intend to make "worthy" contributions for the 11th Party Congress through higher output. A large part of these letters are mainly "graveyards" of percentages but occasionally they do have something specific to report. Thus one can derive from the letter of the Ifa Combine Ludwigsfelde, the monopoly supplier of trucks with 50,000 employees, that a newly developed truck is to go into production in the fourth quarter of 1986. In this way, a promise given to Honecker in November 1984 will be "fulfilled in honor."

As in the case of all combines, the exclusive suppliers of trucks also produce consumer goods in accordance with an instruction of the SED Politburo. To be sure, the forced production of in part anomalous consumer goods has presented the planning authorities with new types of difficulties, particularly since there are no market analyses. At a scientific conference, there were demands that "interdisciplinary product research" be carried out for this task. It seems that this research is still inadequately developed. The German Institute for Economic Research (DIW) considers it possible that potential unemployment can also be hidden behind these product tasks.

Last year, Ludwigsfelde Combine produced 2,000 hedge shears and 1,250 trailers. One can read that the share of consumer goods has risen to just under 6 percent of the industrial commodity production. But, according to the institute report, these trailers, which are in demand in the GDR, are also offered by Schwarze Pumpe Gas Combine. The report of the institute cites other "grotesque examples" of the production of consumer goods that are not even remotely related to the production profile of the combine. Thus the Kabelwerk Oberspree Combine in Berlin offers baby food warmers and the VEB Numerik in Karl-Marx-Stadt (formerly Chemnitz), which deals in the area of microelectronics and control technology, offers folding stools. The Textima Combine, which makes special machines for the manufacture of carpets, will produce 20,000 new household sewing machines of the "famula" type on behalf of this year's party congress.

ECONOMY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

FRG ECONOMISTS ASSESS EXTENT OF CENTRAL PLANNING IN COMBINES

Bonn DIE WELT in German 23 Nov 85 p 4

[Article by Axel Schuetzsack: "Reforms Written in Small Letters: Experts on the "GDR" Economy Summarize the Ending Five-Year Plan"]

[Text] Berlin--The economy of the "GDR" is on the threshold of a new five-year plan to be announced by Erich Honecker at the 11th SED Congress in April of next year. It was therefore appropriate that in its symposium for this year in the Reichstag building in Berlin the Research Agency for Overall German Economic and Social Questions would review the period of the five-year plan now coming to an end and do it with a view to the possibilities and limits of future economic planning.

Continuity or change? Under this overall aspect, Karl Thalheim, the renowned expert on the "GDR" economy, analyzed the development of the economic system during the past 5 years. To be sure, the "Principles of the Economic Strategy of the 1980's" formulated by Honecker at the last SED party congress had aimed at qualitative and intensive growth, at higher efficiency of the national economy, and at increased innovation and rationalization in the economy of the "GDR." But far-reaching changes in the centrally controlled planning and management system were thereby no more sought than possible reforms in the pattern of the Hungarian "new economic mechanism."

But the shift from extensive to intensive growth that East Berlin required probably did necessitate corrections in the planning and management system. Intensive growth is, after all, substantially less subject to central planning and management than is extensive growth. The economic policy makers of the "GDR" realize this as well.

The economic strategy of the 1980's therefore required organizational changes in the structure of the economy of the "GDR." Thalheim characterized the concentration of large parts of industry in combines and the transfer of some of the decision-making authority from the ministries to the managers of the combines as the most important change. Meanwhile, according to East Berlin's official data, there are 171 combines and the trend is continuing, as Kurt Erdmann noted in a report on Development Trends in the GDR Combine."

But according to Erdmann, there are currently no "outstanding reform impulses" apparent in the combine. In this connection, he pointed out the tendency toward "bureaucratic perfectionism." Thalheim as well sees the decision-making latitude of the combine managers "greatly limited" by an abundance of administrative regulations. This is especially true for the investment decisions of the combines, that could independently control investments of only up to 100,000 marks. As Thalheim sees it, the latitude of the combines, the main supporters of the "economic strategy of the 1980's," has not increased but decreased in the last 5 years.

To be sure, Doris Cornelsen from the German Institute for Economic Research (DIW) pointed out a number of unforeseen problems that had had a negative impact on the concept of the new economic strategy even from the beginning of the five-year plan. The credit possibilities of the "GDR" with Western banks are almost completely exhausted and the Soviet Union reduced its petroleum deliveries by 10 percent starting in 1982. Thus some parts of the five-year plan were already overrun by events at the time it went into effect. It was, of course, considerably easier for East Berlin than for the other countries of the Eastern bloc to get hold of the problem of its indebtedness to the West. It successfully utilized the instrument of intra-German trade to overcome the crisis. In his report on intra-German economic relations, Franz Roesch from the Federal Ministry for Economics pointed out that through mid-1983 the "GDR" had met its requirements for Western goods "to an unprecedented degree" in intra-German trade.

Despite the critical state of the economy of the "GDR" at the beginning of the now-ending five-year plan, East Berlin has never considered changing the general conditions of its economic strategy. Thalheim noted that at no time was a change in the system envisaged. That does indeed seem to be the essential point. A system change in the economic area involves the risk of unhinging the East's totalitarian system of domination.

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ECONOMY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

PUBLIC INVESTORS UNLIKELY TO UNDERWRITE LONG-TERM CREDITS

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 31 Dec 85 p 13

[Article: "Short-Term Eastern Bloc Debts Increasing: GDR: \$4 Billion Due Within 12 Months/Search for Long-Term Credits/BIZ Statistics"]

[Text] Basel, 30 Dec--An increase in short-term debt is again being noted in the international banking business. The Eastern bloc in particular has a lot to do with this trend: long-term refinancing dominated in the past 2 years.

Of the total of \$50.02 billion in Western credits that the countries of the communist world excluding China have taken up from Western commercial banks, short-term credits with a term of at most 12 months amounted to \$19.36 billion at the end of June of this year. Against the Soviet Union alone, Western banks reported to the Bank for International Settlements (BIZ) in Basel an increase of \$2.3 billion in their claims at mid-year, of which \$1.6 billion were very short term. At mid-year, the total obligations of the Soviet Union to Western banks amounted to \$18.09 billion, of which \$8.16 billion must be repaid or extended within 12 months. That is 45.1 percent of its total credits. In addition, according to the information of the BIZ, the Soviet Union withdrew almost \$2 billion of its deposits. This shows the extent to which the Soviet Union needs Western foreign exchange to meet its most urgent import requirements.

According to BIZ statistics, the GDR owed Western banks \$8.77 billion at mid-year 1985. Of this total, \$3.95 billion had a term of 12 months or less and an additional \$1.29 billion a term not exceeding 2 years. Looking back, the BIZ statistics shows why the GDR was so intensively concerned last year about receiving foreign exchange credits in the European market. So far, it has been successful in taking up only \$2.96 billion in credits exceeding 2 years. The GDR must continually resort to the European money market for the constant renewal of almost \$4 billion in short-term credits. Its greatest handicap is that it cannot place any long-term European loans in the public, for the willingness of private investors to underwrite GDR loans probably continues to be "practically nonexistent," believe the European banks.

In an overview of the development of the international maturities of bank credits in the first half year, the BIZ observes, however, that other groups of countries as well--including Latin America with Brazil and Argentina--are

now turning more and more to short-term debt. Wherever they can, instead of taking up bank credits, the borrowers would seek to issue securities, which generally have a longer term. The importance of the European bank credits is declining accordingly.

In the first half year, according to the BIZ statistics, the total claims of the banks in the credit business increased only moderately by \$7.7 billion, of which more than one-fourth went to the Eastern bloc alone.

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ECONOMY

YUGOSLAVIA

SERBIAN LC OFFICIAL DISCUSSES ECONOMIC NATIONALISM

Zagreb DANAS in Serbo-Croatian 29 Oct 85 pp 11-14

[Interview with Ivan Stojanovic, member of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Serbia, by Momcilo Djorgovic: "The False Idyll of Agreement;" date and place not specified]

[Text] The member of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Serbia on the voluntaristic outline of social development and the causes of nationalism, on the national economies and disfigured solidarity, on the return to economic regularity and economic integration, on good and bad political campaigns and on the false convictions from which we must free ourselves if we are to get out of the economic crisis which we have experienced.

DANAS: In the book, "Ko radnike povezuje laznim koncima" [Who Binds Workers with Bogus Ropes] you concluded, together with Dragisa Pavlovic, that the struggle against nationalism and disintegrationist tendencies is reduced to the activity of organized political forces. In this primarily verbal activity, whether intentionally or not, the true roots of nationalism are omitted--those in the socio-economic stratum. Why this omission, this "deadlock" in a policy that has an alibi in Marxism and yet does not go over to Marxist-style social phenomena?

Stojanovic: There are quite a sizable number of non-Marxist, unscientific approaches to social phenomena in our country, not only with respect to nationalism and disintegrationist developments. Often we assign too great a meaning to the so-called subjective factor of social development or to the so-called organized socialist forces, and too little meaning to the objective terms of social development. As if from time to time in outlining social development, we lean more towards the "young" Marx than towards the "mature" Marx. The "mature" Marx believed that the forces of production have an enormous significance for social development, while in Yugoslavia there have been and still are a goodly number of people who believe that social relations can develop more or less independent of the level of development of the forces of production. The voluntaristic outline of social development results at least in part from this sort of non-Marxist and unscientific approach. But every form of voluntarism is, in historical terms, of short duration. Actual social advancement indicates how many theoretical concepts of social

development have been achieved in real terms. The economic crisis that we have been experiencing for years, the so-called stagnation in the development of self-management, the events in Kosovo and all sorts of other things--all of these are elements of a reality that points out the errors that we have committed and which we are committing in outlining social development. Accordingly, I think that you can conclude from what I have told you that I find it a very strange proposition to say that our ideas about social development are good, but that reality is bad.

With respect to nationalism, I am in favor of political action attaching greater significance to its causes, its roots, and not as much to its manifestations. Unfortunately, we often wage battle too much against the effects rather than against the causes of many negative phenomena in our social life and development.

DANAS: Is there the requisite economic foundation for the creation of national economies in the regional disproportions, and thus also in the shortages of many goods and of material for reproduction?

Stojanovic: The terms of a dissimilar level of development of individual regions, if by regions we mean republics, provinces or any other territorial divisions, imply a so-called dissimilar or non-equivalent exchange. The more developed receive more than they give in exchanges with the less developed and vice versa, the less developed give more than they receive. Accordingly, this may be one of the reasons that the less developed regions are attempting to protect themselves from the more developed regions by creating "national economies." However, there are other reasons for the creation of "national economies." One essential reason might be that the nations want to be masters of their own economies.

It is difficult to take such national desires amiss, as long as they are desires that originate with the nation, and not with forces that speak on behalf of the nation and sometimes even manipulate national interests. In my opinion, however, the following questions are the most essential ones: Are the economies that are very "national" at the same time the most prosperous ones? Is it more essential that economies be very "national" and that they develop at an annual rate of, let's say, one percent, or that they be less "national" and develop at an annual rate of, say, five or six percent? I think that from these questions it is clear that I attach greater significance to quality and economic efficiency than to the more or less explicit "national" character of economies.

As far as shortages of goods as a reason for the creation of "national economies" is concerned, it is necessary to keep in mind the fact that we have begun to have shortages because of the economic crisis, and one of the causes of the crisis is the existence of our "national economies," such as they do exist--as economies that are more closed to one another than they are open.

DANAS: Are national economies tenable and defensible together with the economic, and thus vital arguments of statehood--that is, of self-management--and of the right of producers to dispose of their own income? Do these arguments not in fact collide with one another, and are they not contrary to

the 1974 Constitution and to the announced historical process of the association of labor?

Stojanovic: These questions point out one question, perhaps the most essential one, and it is: Has it been the process of association or of separation of labor that has been predominant in our country for the last 10 years?

Much is said of the hegemony of disintegrationist currents over integrationist ones, but the reasons for this have not been established in a true sense. Until that is done, we will not see a turnaround, and without this turnaround we will not see the creation of conditions for safeguarding that socio-economic development that would be necessary in order to make provisions today for the future.

DANAS: Is it possible to reconcile the need for the rapid development of undeveloped areas (socialist solidarity) with the necessity of realizing the maximum possible level of the economy on the whole, and how?

Stojanovic: The category of socialist solidarity is not specific enough in economic and political terms. Thus, in our country there is too much ugly solidarity, more than there should be allowed to be. I think that on various levels we make too much common cause with poor work, with sloppiness, with very obvious economic failures, as with failed investments, failures in policies of economic development, etc. The fundamental principle of socialist solidarity ought to be: the development of all for the benefit of all. Only then will it be possible to insure that the economy of Yugoslavia as a whole will achieve the desired rate of growth.

DANAS: Would integrationist intervention in the Yugoslav economy sufficiently solve the problem of unemployment which, as we have witnessed in Kosovo, can be a powerful generator of nationalistic alignments? What in fact prevents the flow of labor throughout the country? Is there an amount of subjective sluggishness or something else in the question of localistic patriotism?

Stojanovic: Even countries much more developed than Yugoslavia are not succeeding in solving the problem of unemployment. To be sure, this does not in any sense free us from our obligation to approach working out a solution to this problem in a way that is radically different from what we have done thus far. Strengthening integrationist processes would at any rate contribute significantly to a lowering of economic efficiency at the highest levels, thereby creating conditions for a rapid resolution of the problem of unemployment. However, this problem must also be solved through population policy, since at present there is more or less nowhere in our country where it ought to be.

DANAS: What are the possibilities, and what are the limitations on political action towards integration in an economy that espouses esteem for the legitimacy and motivations of the market? What has thus far been our experience with integration in this context?

Stojanovic: We have arrived at a paradoxical situation in that politically, at least so it is said, we want to "lead" the economy toward economic legitimacies and motives. Politics has removed the economy from economic legitimacies and now it is necessary to make it return to them. I would say that in our country, as in a number of other socialist countries, politics has had too much influence on the economy. This is the thing that can be standardized most compactly with voluntarism. The return of the economy to economic legitimacies, certainly after all the failures which we have had with our economy, is naturally not at all an easy "job."

But as regards economic integration, for me the question of integrators--the factors that most need to contribute to integration--is of key significance. In other socio-economic systems this role is played by profit (in the form of concentration and centralization of capital), as well as the state through the economic policy that it pursues and through a system of planning. This means that it is a question of integration being assured through the following three main "mechanisms": profit, planning and economic policy.

In our country, the role of main integrator would have to be played by income, or rather the effort by organizations of associated labor to continually elevate income. When we keep that in mind, then everything that is bad about the system and the practice of income affairs in fact appears bad from the point of view of accelerating or interfering with the integrating process. Similarly, weakness in planning and in economic policy interfere with integrating processes.

Economic and political "logic" should be mutually harmonized. To a great extent, this is not the case at present. One of the reasons for this is that we are in this socio-economic and political situation. In a situation like this, it is necessary to use political action to solve some of the problems in the economy.

But this cannot be action of a lasting nature. The conditions must be created whereby the economic system, to whatever extent possible, reproduces itself by itself, so that there is as much social benefit as possible from this reproduction.

DANAS: How should political action be used, and in what situations? Is not all political action comparably good and adequate?

Stojanovic: If, for example, the integrating process is thwarted because of group ownership behavior in several OURs [organization of associated labor], then the League of Communists, through political action, would have to come into conflict with such behavior.

DANAS: Is there any political action that is more of an hindrance than of assistance in our achieving prosperity?

Stojanovic: There are indeed such things. There is, for example, the situation where some socio-political cooperative bodies attempt to double capacity today, to keep the goods and money from their own areas for themselves, and close their markets instead of opening them.

DANAS: What are the main economic and political limitations on the unification of the Yugoslav market: in the present picture, what has changed at least the partial implementation of the stabilization program, and what is forthcoming in the formation of market conditions for conducting business on the Yugoslav market? How would a clear calculation with respect to any concrete ideas on the concentration of labor and resources be possible?

Stojanovic: The main limitation on unification in Yugoslav relations remains so-called decentralized etatism--on the republican, provincial and communal level. The partial implementation of the stabilization program thus far has yet to fundamentally overcome these forms of etatism. Only by fundamentally overcoming them will the conditions be created for more sweeping market-oriented dealings by organizations of associated labor in the context of Yugoslavia as a whole. In order to overcome this etatism radical action by the League of Communists of Yugoslavia is necessary.

As regards calculations concerning associated labor and resources, it is difficult to arrive at such figures amidst this high, almost three-digit inflation. Inflation such as this aggravates nearly everything positive that it would be necessary to effect in our economy. This is why the lowering of inflation is essential for both the acceleration of the integrating processes and for the safeguarding of greater unity in the Yugoslav market.

DANAS: Is it possible in the Yugoslav economy to initiate the processes of unification, while at the same time or at least a short time beforehand, the process of switching off unprofitable production, the transfer of surpluses of technological labor and more strict statutory control over the use of communal reserve funds have not been initiated? Moreover, will the new wave of integration through the rationalization of productive and business functions at first create more surpluses of technological labor than it will open up new jobs?

Stojanovic: I think that the processes of integration and of the switching off of unprofitable production should be enforced. But as far as the possibility that integration processes contribute to the rise in unemployment is concerned, that will not happen if we start more thoroughly in all milieus with the realization of at least the main components of the 27 guidelines for achieving our goals in the area of employment, those guidelines indicated in the special document of the so-called Kraigher Commission.

DANAS: In recent times, it has often been said in party and social organs and in the press in the Socialist Republic of Serbia that Serbia has fallen behind economically. However, these statements have been rebuked in other parts of the country amidst fears that they could set a nationalist avalanche in motion. It is remembered that nationalists in other milieus have initiated their activity based on these subjects. How would you comment on this? And to what extent is Serbia itself "guilty" of having erroneously planned its own development?

Stojanovic: It has been asserted many times and in various organs of the federation that so-called Serbia proper is lagging in economic development.

This lag is not imaginary, it does in fact exist, it has been statistically confirmed. It would not be possible for the leadership of Serbia, party, state and otherwise, to close its eyes to these facts. It is correct that this lag could "feed" Serbian nationalism. But precisely in order that this nationalism be diminished, it is necessary to eliminate everything that feeds it, including doing away with this economic lag. And as for the question of whether the region of so-called Serbia proper is "guilty" of mistakes in economic development, it is perhaps best to look for an answer through an example.

Specifically, in so-called Serbia proper, much has been invested in the production of electric energy. This is good for Yugoslavia as a whole because electric energy is one of the most important deficit items for the entire country. This investment would have turned out well for so-called Serbia proper as well if the prices for electric energy had been at a level that assures corresponding profitability. But since this was not the case, previous and current investment in electric energy has turned out to be a mistake with respect to profitability. Of course, this is only part of the entire problem of Serbia's lag in economic development.

DANAS: Is it possible that all business people and directors have a priori a techno-managerial orientation, and that they are more prone to coalition with regional political bureaucracies than to respect economic legitimacies?

Stojanovic: One of the things in the Conclusion of the Long-Term Program for Economic Stabilization is the appraisal that some of the causes of the economic crisis need to be sought in the area of personnel. The greatest influence in choosing directors of organizations of associated labor is wielded by political structures within these organizations. This is why the directors are more dependent on these structures than on the economic efficiency of the organizations that they lead. Naturally this is bad and has to be changed.

DANAS: Is the plan by the federal government concerning changes in the economic system, as well as the outlined five-year plan not a step backwards towards a strong centralized state, and is it not a profound revision of the 1974 constitutional plan, the definitive abandonment of the economy based on agreement with incalculable political and economic consequences?

Stojanovic: With respect to the FEC [Federal Executive Council], I do not see, to quote you, "a step backwards towards the strengthening of a centralized state," nor a revision of the 1974 Constitution. And as regards the abandonment of the so-called economy based on agreement, I do not by any means equate the 1974 Constitution with this economy. In my opinion, one of the most essential basic principles of the 1974 Constitution (I think that this principle is found in the text of the Constitution under ordinal number III) is that the results of labor should be achieved as value on the market. This essentially means that the law of value should be the main regulator of the economy, in our self-management circumstances as well. To a large extent, the economy based on agreement forgot and neglected this. It wanted to exchange the law of value, which to a large extent functions as economic coercion, for an idyllic, general arrangement, for an association of

producers based on agreement. In the book that you mentioned at the beginning of the interview, Dragisa Pavlovic and I called this type of association "the binding of workers with bogus ropes."

The long-term program of economic stabilization also talks in some places about the fact that there were some false convictions in our country, especially during the 1970s.

Coming to terms with such convictions is one of the necessary assumptions for getting out of the present economic crisis.

One false conviction is the one according to which it is already possible today to get rid of the state, particularly the federal state, and to reduce the federation to that only on the basis of what the republics and provinces agree upon by consensus. In a more progressive way we would have to replace the society based on agreement with one based on contract and an economy based on agreement with one based on contract. Contracting has with it more obligatory elements than does agreement.

DANAS: What does the tendency by part of the OOUR [Basic Organization of Associated Labor] to repeal and the strengthening of the labor organization as an economic theme mean for the integrationist currents in the economy of Serbia? What are the latest trends and results in this area of the organization of the economy, and does this mean, as some critics have asserted, a quiet abandonment of the concept of associated labor and a return to enterprise, technocratism and self-management that may not and will not be socialist?

Stojanovic: That which is being done in Serbia on a different organization of economy by no means signifies an abandonment of the basic organization of associated labor, but rather a step closer to the concept of the Constitution of the SFRJ [Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia]. The long-term program of economic stabilization contains a completely unambiguous position on the need for a reaffirmation of labor organization and of other high forms of economic organization. An effort is being made in Serbia, as it is sometimes said, to transform this very position into practice. It is a mistake to equate labor and combined organizations with technocratism. High forms of integration of the economy need to be linked with greater efficiency of production, but without efficiency there is no and can be no development of self-management.

12271
CSO: 2800/61

MILITARY

BULGARIA

DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER SPEAKS AT PARTY CONFERENCE

Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 28 Jan 86 p 2

[Article by Lieutenant Colonel Dragomir Gospodinov: "Critical Self-Assessment and Creative Summation"]

[Text] Problems of style were given priority after the National Party Conference and particularly after the BCP Central Committee February 1985 Plenum. The reason is their objective necessity, for their further theoretical substantiation and practical solution clears the way to the new and eliminates the barriers hindering our accelerated development.

Most of the delegates attending the party conference had come to the People's Army Club straight from training, from the tank training grounds and firing ranges and classrooms. After changing from their training uniforms, the envoys of the primary party organizations had come here with suggestions on resolving the problems affecting the collectives. Their main features were the responsibility with which they approach the implementation of their difficult and responsible assignments on further upgrading combat and political training and introducing restlessness and dissatisfaction with accomplishments.

I looked at those who were with me in the hall. They were listening closely to the report of the political department, submitted by Officer Dimitur Petrov and to the report of the party commission, presented by Officer Dimitur Popov, and were zealously noting assessments and recommendations.

The accomplishments of the party members in the unit during the period under accountability were numerous. They enhanced their role in resolving all problems related to the activities and daily life of the military personnel. The party organizations are increasingly dealing with problems related to scientific and technical progress. The number of party assignments for participation in the development of electronics and the automation of training material facilities has increased. Computers and microprocessors are being increasingly applied in combat training. This is having a positive impact on the level of combat readiness. Many of the subunits are among the best in the BNA [Bulgarian People's Army].

Political workers and party leaderships have become more skillful in determining the political significance of assignments. The party committees and bureos are more successfully waging the struggle against indifference, careerism and some negative phenomena in army life.

Names, examples and analyses were provided bringing to light the comprehensive activities of commanders, staffs, political workers and party organizations in improving the quality of military work.

Both reports and the statements by Comrades Angelov, Yovchev, Iliev, Panayotov, Tsekov, Subev, Nakov and others, urgently raised the question of the responsibility of leaders who are party members about the conditions in their sectors and of the high moral example which must be set in the service and in personal behavior. Political workers and party organizations must work in such a way that all party members are worthy of the trust placed in them.

It was pointed out that not all party organizations are energetically reorganizing their work in the spirit of contemporary requirements. Some of them are insufficiently persistent in finding opportunities for upgrading their influence in resolving basic problems of combat readiness and discipline. They are sluggishly getting rid of formalism in ideological work and tolerating shortcomings. Some party members are showing complacency and satisfaction with accomplishments while the party organizations do not influence them through tried means and methods for correcting this situation.

It was honestly and openly stated that although the need for reorganization is acknowledged by all party members by no means have all of them become profoundly aware of the nature of the forthcoming changes. Some political workers and party leaderships limit themselves merely to reorganization appeals.

The statements by the party members made it clear that occasionally the activities of some political workers and party committees and bureos involve the use of bookish methods instead of live work with the people. As a result of this, the link of warmth and trust is broken. Good decisions remain unimplemented and useful initiatives vanish. The consequence is failure to achieve the necessary end results in combat and political training, as confirmed by the fact that 22 percent of individual socialist competition pledges remained unfulfilled.

The fault for such weaknesses was sought not only in the performers but also in party members in the leading units which are in charge and which provide supervision and assistance.

The reports of the political department and the statements as well as the resolution which was discussed and unanimously adopted by all delegates specifically indicated the ways leading to improving the current situation. The conference defined as the main, the most important task of party work in the unit upgrading the responsibility of commanders, staffs, political organs and party organizations for steadily advancing the style and methods of work and management, displaying revolutionary thinking, scope and practicality in

applying the achievements of scientific and technical progress in comprehensive military activities.

Colonel General Atanas Semerdzhiev, first deputy minister of National Defense and chief of General Staff, began his statement with a description of the major aspects of the peaceful foreign policy offensive mounted by the USSR and the coordinated activities of Warsaw Pact members in the struggle for safeguarding world peace. He stressed the exceptional political farsightedness of the statement made by Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, which marked the beginning of a new stage in the broadening front of the peaceful offensive mounted by the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries.

The BNA chief of General Staff then listed a number of facts which prove that despite the Geneva meeting, the U.S. and NATO military and political leadership is continuing its efforts to disturb the established balance.

He pointed out that under contemporary conditions the confrontation between the two worlds in the international arena has been concentrated in the area of science and technology. He described in detail important aspects of the technical and production potential of the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries, arguably and objectively proving the groundlessness of the illusions of the imperialist of having some kind superiority over the socialist countries in science and technology.

The revolution in military affairs at the present stage, the speaker emphasized, is determined by the fact that data processing is rapidly entering the armed forces. Furthermore, military data processing is turning into a major structural component of military affairs and the confrontation between the armed forces is largely turning into a confrontation in data processing. This faces us with a major problem not only of providing our military cadres with computer knowledge but also of maintaining their computer standards.

Col Gen Semerdzhev indicated the areas in the style and methods of work of the party members on which they must concentrate their efforts now.

Problems of the scientific and technical revolution and the application of its achievements in military affairs should become the core of overall leadership, command-organizational and political work.

The problems of scientific and technical progress must assume their proper position in planning. They will indicate what must be done to make use of the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution in improving the organization of military work and, more especially, the intensification of the training process. How will contemporary computer equipment be used to improve planning itself, reducing time and easing the work of commanders and staffs?

Supervision and assistance in the armed forces must always be such as to create the best possible conditions for steadily directing and encouraging creativity in subordinate units in order to achieve higher results in training, based on the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution.

The struggle for efficient time utilization is a major element in organizational work. We must convert to a decisive elimination of excessive meetings and wasting the people's time. Conferences must be reduced to the necessary minimum and be businesslike.

The efforts to strengthen discipline must be continued, the speaker pointed out. The party organization must be the fighter against negative phenomena of all kinds. It must help to regulate this process and, wherever necessary, to display merciless exigency. Our party indicates to us where every party member should initiate the change--within himself!

The frank discussion held by the party members on problems of the practical application of the achievements of scientific and technical progress, outlining the ways and means of further study of achievements and shortcomings and the adopted efficient solutions will contribute to upgrading the role of party work in the qualitative implementation of assignments in all areas of training and combat activities in the unit, to mobilizing the troops in order to properly welcome the 13th BCP Congress and to ensure the active and purposeful implementation of its plans under army conditions.

5003

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MILITARY

BULGARIA

FRENCH, FRG MILITARY-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX DEVELOPMENT ANALYZED

Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Jan 86 p 6

[Article by Rumen Gechev: "Intensification of Military-Industrial Ties"]

[Text] Intensifying cooperation between France and the FRG in the arms industry is one of the basic nuclei in military-economic cooperation within NATO. The implementation of cooperation programs between the two countries is a catalyst in the centripetal trends within the so-called "Independent European Programming Group" (NEGP).

France, which has a powerful military-industry base, plays a leading role in such cooperation. Its armament industry employs more than 300,000 highly skilled workers and specialists. France is the second largest exporter of weapons among the capitalist countries. Leading positions are held by the aerospace and missile Aerospatiale, Dassault-Breguet and Thompson-CSF concerns. Aerospatiale has the largest export possibilities. It exports 80 percent of the helicopters, 70 percent of the missiles and 90 percent of the aircraft it manufactures. These companies also account for the bulk of the orders placed on the basis of joint programs.

The FRG war industry as well is developing quite dynamically, employing 250,000 people. Its possibilities may be judged by the Bundeswehr-85 plan, according to which armaments worth 200 billion marks are to be manufactured between 1988 and 1997. The military-industrial circles in the FRG and the government circles related to them are interested in increasing their participation in NATO integration programs, including bilateral cooperation with France.

As a result of Washington's open political support, a number of restrictions which had been imposed on West German military industry after World War II, have been lifted. The Atlantic Alliance gave a green light to the Bundeswehr in meeting with domestic production its needs for basic armaments. Restrictions on the production of high-tonnage navy ships were eliminated in 1980; one of the last barriers in the production of heavy bombers and nonnuclear long-range missiles was lifted in 1984. Such "changes" significantly enhance the possibilities of FRG military-industrial companies for a more active participation in bilateral and multilateral NEGP programs.

The first contract between Bonn and Paris for the joint manufacturing of weapons was concluded in 1959 (the Transal military transport aircraft). A new agreement was concluded 11 years later for the production of the Alpha Jet airplane; the program was implemented by the Dornier West German company and the French Dassault-Breguet, SNECMA and Tourboneca companies.

Cooperation between France and West Germany in the production of various types of nuclear missiles has lasted more than two decades. It was started in 1963 with the Milan and Hot antitank missiles. Countries both within and outside the North Atlantic market are showing interest in the new Roland and Cormoran jointly produced missiles. Spain recently announced its decision to purchase 18 Roland-2 antiaircraft missile systems and 500 missiles for them. The first contracts have already been concluded with the Pentagon as well.

A French military delegation visited the FRG in April 1979 to discuss a package of suggestions for long-term cooperation in the production of various types of weapons and combat ordnance, such as a Leopard-type tank, an antitank helicopter, the TKF-9 tactical aircraft, and others. The recent meetings between President Francois Mitterrand and Chancellor Helmut Kohl have made it clear that military-industrial cooperation and specialization are being organized on a long-term basis and will continue to develop.

A characteristic feature of the military-political strategy of both countries is their aspiration to reach a certain level of self-support in terms of weapons and combat materiel. On the other hand, the requirement of high efficiency in war production presumes extensive series production, i.e., sufficiently big markets. This also calls for seeking mutually acceptable solutions by the two countries in creating a common market for some expensive models of aircraft and missile weaponry through specialization and cooperation on company and governmental levels.

Thus, the representatives of the military-industrial complex of the two leading NEGB countries are trying to reduce their production cost and upgrade tactical and technological characteristics. This is a vital necessity for them considering the uncompromising pressure exerted by American concerns on the Western European and developing country markets.

The Bundeswehr and its suppliers--Messerschmitt-Bolkow-Blom, Rheinmetall, Kraus-Mafai, Mak Maschinenbau, Krupp and others--are hoping to find a market for their goods, with the help of their French partners, in the already secured markets essentially in South America and Africa. The 1972 intergovernmental agreement on the joint submission of products at the markets of third countries has been a catalyst in cooperation relations. On the other hand, the practical activities of some West German companies indicate that, one way or another, the FRG is supporting the French EUREKA technological integration plan because of its possibility of extracting certain economic and political profits. Skillfully balancing its actions with the American "strategic defense" program, Bonn will do everything possible not to be left aside from the achievements in the area of military scientific research of its Western European partners and the related economic and political advantages.

The intensification of military-industrial integration along the Bonn-Paris axis has consequences which go beyond the framework of Western Europe. To France this means the assertion of its pro-Atlantic policies; to the FRG, it is an impetus in the revanchist feelings of some circles. In both cases this pours grist in the mill of the White House which, at the cost of insignificant concessions, would like to make Western Europe the sacrificial lamb of its military strategy.

5003

CSO: 2200/71

MILITARY

ROMANIA

TENTATIVE DETAILS OF LITTLE KNOWN NEW FRIGATE CLASS REVEALED

Koblenz MARINE-RUNDSCHAU in German Nov-Dec 85 pp 356-358

[Article by Siegfried Breyer: "Romanian Warship Building on the Increase"]

[Text] Our permanent staff employee for WP [Warsaw Pact] navies reports for the first time about new construction in Romania which heretofore has only been sketchily mentioned in the international literature.

For several years the relevant international fleet handbooks and the trade press (Footnote 1) (First mentioned in 1983 in "Jane's Fighting Ships" and also in 1984 in "Flottes de Combat" and "Combat Fleets of the World." Appropriate references also appeared in the 1984 and 1985 issues of "Naval Review" in the journal PROCEEDINGS which is published by the U.S. Naval Institute) have been reporting a remarkably striking increase in Romania's maritime strength. In addition to the new construction of three frigates--which have been given the NATO class code designation "Tetal"--the focus in them is primarily on a destroyer which was started in 1981 and is supposed to have been put in the water in 1982 and which has been undergoing outfitting since 1983. The meager data which have been made public about this new construction--4,500 tons displacement and 145 m long--were at first reminiscent of a destroyer built under license somewhat like the Soviet "Kashin"/"Kashin-mod" class while in the case of the "Tetals"--which are recorded as having 1,800 tons displacement and measurements of 93 x 11.5 m plus armament of 2 x 2 76-mm- and 2 x 2 30-mm-antiaircraft guns--the similarity to the Soviet "Koni" class, which is of almost same size and armament, emerged. These considerations appeared to be generally justified because both the "Kashin" class and the "Koni" class are among the types of Soviet warship which are cleared for export.

While to date there has been no evidence of the "Tetals"--the first unit is supposed to have been placed in service in 1983 and the second in 1984--, in the summer of this year there were reports in the Romanian daily press of the commissioning of a large warship which took place on 5 August with state and party leader Ceausescu present and which--designated as a "cruiser"--is named Muntenia (Footnote 2) ("Muntenia, formerly called Muntenien in German-speaking territory, is the name of a region in Romania including Bucharest which is also called "Great Wallachia"). The first published newspaper picture very surprisingly shows a ship which:

1. very clearly does not represent a copy of a comparable Soviet class and
2. is of a magnitude which seems to exceed somewhat the customary average size of a destroyer.

Based on its appearance it is clearly Romania's own development which, moreover, in respect to architectural design must be considered as independent. Nonetheless, Soviet support cannot be overlooked. This consists in the fact that the armament and electronics--at least the greater part of them--were supplied from the Soviet Union. In spite of its accelerated industrial development in the past few years Romania itself would not have been in a position, or if so then with great difficulty (and only with a large time delay), to arm and electronically outfit this ship from its own production. Regardless of party-ideological differences with Romania the Soviet Union probably recognized a benefit for itself and thus gave its consent to this arms business. Such a benefit could, for example, be gained from the interdependence of the system because maintenance and repairs of these facilities are normally done only by Soviet skilled personnel which makes it easier to control and also influence the navy of the politically independent (and from the Soviet point of view without a doubt suspect) Romanian ally.

The meager illustrated material which has been available to date shows a ship with a long forecastle deck and a short afterdeck. In the foreship area it has chine-type frames and the part of the ship's hulls located below them appears to turn strongly inward. The ship's hull ends afts in a square stern, forward with a strongly flaring stem. The superstructure is of substantial height; out of it tower multileg lattice masts whose outsides are thickly plated up to about three-fourths of their height so that they assume the contours of a turret mast. Behind the aft mast is the smokestack which in its upper section is divided lengthwise in such a way that the two openings are each inclined abeam. Based on its volume as well as its location it is likely that there is combined propulsion including gas turbines; even the precautions mentioned for lateral release of exhaust gases speak in favor of gas turbines.

As mentioned above the weapon and electronics systems come from Soviet supplies. This is true of all the facilities of this kind on board which can be identified from what is currently known. The details involve the following:

1. Two twin container groups fore and aft, four in all, for surface-to-surface missiles. These containers are very similar to the SS-N-2C facilities on the Soviet missile corvettes of the "Tarantul-I/II" class with which non-Soviet Warsaw Pact navies are also supplied. The SS-N-2C has--and clearly this is still not sufficiently well known publicly--"Seaskimmer" properties and is thus more difficult to detect with radar. This technology which was used first by the Soviets is viewed by their maritime opponents as a new threat factor; ships thus equipped have a clear advantage in combat effectiveness on the one hand, while on the other hand the possibilities for combating it are diminished.
2. Several 30-mm-antiaircraft weapons can be recognized, apparently two on each side. In this respect it is, of course, unclear whether they are AK 230 twin gun mounts or ADMG 630 Gatling multibarrel guns. These weapons are located on both sides of the smokestack and on the helicopter hangar which is integrated into the after superstructure.

3. Torpedo tubes are apparently located on the side deck between the two masts; these seem to be (long) 533-mm-tubes which are positioned at least in groups of two.

4. What is present in the way of weapon systems forward of the bridge superstructure can unfortunately not be discerned from the available illustrations. Nevertheless, it is possible to proceed with probability bordering on certainty that a turret gun is located on the forecastle while an additional weapon system, either a second turret gun or--and this seems somewhat more probable--a surface-to-air missile weapon system (perhaps the SA-N-4) an antisubmarine weapon system or both, can be assumed in front on the superstructure deck--here flanked by the two forward SS-N-2C container groups.

The electronic equipment does not seem to have been completed at the time of commissioning; obvious gaps stand out primarily on the wheelhouse roof (which normally is reserved for the control equipment of the forward weapon systems), but also on the after mast. Nevertheless, the following can be reasonably well identified:

1. "Strut curve" radar and a "high pole B" antenna of the forward mast
2. Antiaircraft weapon control equipment behind the smokestack which involves either a "drum tilt" or a "bass tilt" depending on whether AK 230 or ADMG630 antiaircraft weapons are on board.
3. Two radomes installed on the after mast at great height cannot be identified; these could be Elok systems.

This ship also has remarkable helicopter capability. The hangar appears to be so wide that two helicopters could clearly be housed in it. Of these, the one may be destined for antisubmarine missions and the other to be able to become a "flying relay station" in order to be able to use the surface-to-surface missiles beyond the ship's radar horizon.

The real size of this new construction must remain unanswered for the present because a more exact determination is not yet possible on the basis of the available pictures. Nevertheless, the optical effect of the new construction conveys the impression that the originally announced parameters are being exceeded. Its length may no doubt be estimated at 150 to 160 m, its standard displacement at about 5,000 to 6,000 tons. That the Romanians class it a cruiser and not a destroyer may not only be because of this, but may also be attributable to seeking to gain prestige with it. However, the classification may be defensible if the basis is the relatively strong main armament, which is somewhat plentiful for a destroyer, but appears appropriate for a cruiser.

Whether the Muntenia will be the only ship or whether it will have one or several successors cannot be foreseen at this time.

Beyond the Muntenia and the "Tetral" class frigates there are some other new developments in Romania's navy. Thus, a larger river monitor--NATO code designation "Brutar"--is being announced now which has been in service since 1982 and is supposed to have been stationed on the Danube. Its displacement is 400 tons, its dimensions are 43 x 8 x 1.5 m and it has armament which enables

it to take action in land operations; this consists of a 100-mm-gun in the turret of a battle tank (only the T-54 and T-55 battle tanks come into consideration), a 122-mm-salvo firing group (cited in "Jane's Fighting Ships" as "BM-22" and with 8 barrels, as "BM-21" in "Combat Fleets of the World" and with 18 barrels) and 2 14.5-mm twin antiaircraft machine guns which are located in the small turret; presumably the vehicle is also suitable as a minelayer.

Of a more recent date are the "Epitrop" class torpedo boats of which the first boat is supposed to have been put into service in 1980-1981. The boat's hull is identical to that of the Soviet "Osa" class, propulsion and armament agree with the Soviet "Shershen" class. The only photograph published to date clearly reveals the "Osa" origin because it shows the latter's characteristic superstructure including the tubular mast and the pylon which is fitted with a "drum tilt" antiaircraft weapon control system and is located at the back end of the superstructure block. Nevertheless, the mast with the "pot drum" radar differs from the "Osa" model. Armament and propulsion correspond completely to the "Shershen" model: Four 533-mm individual torpedo tubes and 2 x 2 30-mm L/60 antiaircraft guns and 3 Soviet M-503A diesel engines with a total capacity of 8,700 kW (12,000 hp), so that the boats which have a displacement of 200 tons and are 39 m long, 8.1 m wide with a 1.8 m draught, can reach a speed of 36 to 38 knots. In all at present there are said to be 14 "Epitrops".

In conclusion the two support ships (they clearly function as tenders for missile and torpedo boats) of the Croitor class must be mentioned which have been known since 1981. These generally pass as reduced versions of the Soviet "Don" class. The first picture of a Croitor appeared in the 1984 edition of "Combat Fleets of the World." Characteristic of this class is its typical flat wedge silhouette which among other things is caused by the fact that each third of the ship's hull is reserved for a functional purpose: in the middle third a continuous relatively high superstructure block with bridge, mast and smokestack, in the forward third one or more storage areas for torpedoes and/or missiles with the appropriate receiving and delivery equipment, and in the aft third the helicopter platform which presumably is designed for VERTREP [not further identified] operations. Even a hangar is available, this is integrated into the aft section of the superstructure block. At the moment this class has 2 units which are registered in the cited handbooks at 3,500 tons full-load displacement, 110 m long, twin shaft diesel propulsion and armament of 1 x 2 57-mm- and 2 x 2 30-mm-antiaircraft guns and 2 x 2 14.5-mm-antiaircraft machine guns.

Overall Romania's high-carat naval arming which has been put into motion might well cause an economically enormous burden, and this always with a glance at its extremely high foreign debt and desperate economic and supply situation. But perhaps Romania is not so much concerned with establishing an outstanding position of maritime strength with these new ships, but rather is possibly pursuing a totally different goal: This would be conceivable in the development of the maritime export market in which the new ships touched on here may serve as "demonstration units" in seeking orders. Now that Yugoslavia and recently even Bulgaria, too, have gained access to this market, it would not be surprising if Romania's government is striving for the same thing. This country could very well have been induced to place its investments in the service of

the international arms business on the one hand by virtue of the increase in considerable industrial capacities, an increase which started several years ago in Romania independent of COMECON--CEMA--and the export successes in other sectors which thus far have not materialized.

12124/5915
CSO: 2300/218

POLITICS

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

NOVOSTI VIEWS CPSU PROGRAM, COOPERATION

AU101849 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 5 Feb 86 p 4

[NOVOSTI article "Specially for ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI" by Dr Gyorgiy Shakhnazarov, not further identified: "The Unity of Historical Fortunes"]

[Text] The building of internation relations of the new kind is still far from over. A lot still remains to be done on improving and polishing its mechanisms. And even though this process possesses an objective nature, the desire and political intentions of the parties and states taking part in it possess an enormous significance, of course. Among the chief aims and paths of international party policy, the draft new version of the CPSU program mentions multilateral joint activity in nonsolidating and developing the world socialist system.

It is worth saying a few words about the meaning of the concepts "world socialist system" and "socialist community," which are often wrongly interpreted as evidence of an alleged split between the socialist countries and the singling out of some "privileged group" from among them. This is the purest political speculation, and the concise formulations of the draft new versions of the party program provide this issue with the required clarity.

Marxist-Leninists take the world socialist system to mean all the socialist countries. As far as the concept socialist community is concerned, it emphasizes the nature of the mutual relations between the socialist countries--their participation in such multilateral organizations as CEMA and the Warsaw Pact, the existence of intensive multi-platformed cooperation between them, the coordination of tasks on the international forum, and broad interparty contacts involving all party bodies from the central committees down to the primary party organizations. Relations of socialist internationalism, the draft program stresses, have found their clearest expression in the socialist community.

One of the chief paths of cooperation within the framework of the socialist community is agreeing to a line of foreign policy, preserving and consolidating peace, creating favorable international conditions for socialist construction, safeguarding collective security, and opposing the forces of imperialism and reaction. It is quite understandable that combining efforts in this direction increases multifold the joint power of the socialist countries and enables them to exert a much greater influence on the course of events. In no way does determining a basic foreign policy line mean a neglect of the concrete national

interest of the fraternal countries in international affairs. It is this jointly established line which permits a more effective reaching not only of general objectives, but of individual ones as well.

A unity of goals and interests concerning basic and fundamental problems of world politics guarantees an objective possibility of determining a foreign policy line for the countries of the socialist community.

Combining Theory and Practice

As we know, theory and practice, as well as a program of life and life itself, sometimes run parallel and sometimes diverge. One of the chief qualities of the new version of the CPSU program, evidence that it correctly foresees the future and meaning of the objectives expressed in it, is that it joins and even amalgamates into one whole programmatic requirements and current policy.

For example, speaking out in favor of a further enhancement of socialist economic integration as the material basis for the socialist countries' cohesion, the CPSU regards it as particularly important to consistently concentrate the efforts of the fraternal countries on key paths of intensifying production and accelerating technological progress, so that the joint historic task of leading in science and technology and of raising the standard of living and security of their peoples may be fulfilled.

One can say with total justification that theory and practice and program and life have converged, and even joined together into one whole. Let us recall that at the June 1984 CEMA economic conference it was decided to jointly work out a program of scientific-technological progress designed to cover the next 15-20 years.

Let the following fact illustrate the feasibility of taking a lead in all basic spheres of scientific-technological progress. The socialist countries employ a total of 5,000 scientists, of whom one-third is directly involved with research. As far as expenditures on basic experiments and experimental models are concerned, such countries as the Soviet Union, GDR, and Czechoslovakia are among the world's leaders. Right now the essence of the matter is to improve the effectiveness of the large outlay on science and speed up the introduction of scientific achievements into production. These tasks can be best solved with the help of international scientific and production teams. Many such teams happen to have emerged lately with the involvement of the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, and Poland.

The purpose of speeding up scientific-technological progress and the priorities connected with this are assuming fundamental importance. It is here that one difference between socialism and capitalism reveals itself.

It is no secret that in the capitalist system, the so-called strategic Defense Initiative has been fully geared toward military purposes, although the scientific achievements and discoveries connected with it will of course find civilian application.

The Warsaw Pact countries' approach in this regard is a complete contrast. In their Sofia declaration, the leaders of these countries regarded it as essential to underline the fact that today international cooperation should be geared exclusively to peaceful purposes and should cover the world. They put forth the idea of a uniform world program of scientific-technological cooperation which would be the best safeguard that new achievements of human genius will not become an apple of discord between nations, but instead will be used collectively for the sake of general interests. The socialist states have said that they are ready to contribute toward working out and implementing such a program.

Supreme Tasks

Returning to the problem of integration, let us say that it is clearly reflected in the level of trade between the socialist countries. For example, following the coordination of plans, total exports and imports between the USSR on the one hand and Poland, the GDR, and Czechoslovakia on the other have reached the enormous value of R215 billion. The world hardly knows of any similar examples.

It is obvious that figures and general paths do not yet present an overall picture of the projects dominating the daily agenda. We find data on this subject in the precongress document entitled "The General Paths of the USSR's Economic and Social Development from 1986 to 1990 and Up to 2000." This document stresses that many long-term projects are going to be realized together with the CEMA countries: the gas pipeline from Yamburg to the western border of the USSR with a length of over 5,000 km, nuclear power stations, an iron ore processing combine in Krzywe Rogi, the utilization of oil and gas deposits in the Caspian Basin, and a further expansion of the joint energy system of the socialist countries.

The program documents of the 27th congress paint broad prospects for the development of multilateral cooperation with our friends and allies. What can be its common denominator?

Economic cooperation is an exceedingly important matter concerning the material aspects of relations between the fraternal countries. It permits the application of tried and tested forms and an avoidance of mistakes. The jointly determined foreign policy of the fraternal states multiplies their strength and consolidates socialism's joint positions. All this has remained and will remain at the center of attention of the ruling communist and workers parties.

But the CPSU places above all this the supreme task of consolidating the friendship between the peoples who are proceeding to the future together. The stronger and more lasting this friendship, the more quickly and successfully will the multilateral plans for developing cooperation be fulfilled and joint international activity develop.

The Soviet people have always possessed an enhanced internationalist feeling, and this has become second nature to them. It is of cardinal importance that this feeling be adopted by young generations of builders of communism, who will continue the work of developing and improving the new historic type of international relations.

POLITICS

BULGARIA

REPORT ON INTERNAL AFFAIRS ACCOUNTABILITY, ELECTION MEETING

Sofia NARODEN STRAZH in Bulgarian 29 Jan 86 pp 1, 2, 4

[Report prepared by Colonel Khristo Georgiev, Colonel Stoyan Stoyanov and Major Vacho Radulov: "MVR [Ministry of Internal Affairs] Communists Are in the Leading Ranks of the Great April Construction; 30th Accountability and Election Conference of the Rayon Party Organization of the Ministry of Internal Affairs"]

[Text] It was reported from the lofty rostrum of the conference that on the eve of the 30th anniversary of the historical April BCP Central Committee Plenum communists, Komsomol members and all MVR cadres are unreservedly dedicated to the Bulgarian Communist Party. United and cohesive around the Leninist general April line of the BCP Central Committee, they are filled with inflexible resolve to carry out impeccably and efficiently any new task in guaranteeing the safety and model public order in the country. They are ready to help to create optimal conditions for the calm, peaceful and constructive toil of the people during the 9th 5-year plan and to ensure the strict observance of socialist legality and to wage an uncompromising struggle for surmounting negative phenomena in life.

In the final 2 years of the 8th 5-year plan the party members and the entire MVR personnel have dedicated their efforts to the successful implementation of the tasks set to our people by the 12th BCP Congress and the National Party Conference. They have been steadily guided in their daily work by the new theoretical developments and practical approaches formulated by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, his report notes to the BCP Central Committee Politburo on improving the work style and methods and mounting a decisive struggle against negative phenomena in life, the sacred April principle of applying a political, a class-party approach to all work and the resolutions of the collegiums of the MVR and the BCP rayon committee plenums, the implementation of which has brought about the development of an iron military discipline and strict statutory order in the units and upgraded the combat readiness of the personnel in all detachments and high successes in the struggle for security and model public order.

Delegates representing the party members of the central units and the Sofia city MVR administration went to the G. Kirkov Hall of the Party House in Sofia, on 28 January last, to analyze the specific dimensions of these

successes and, on the basis of tomorrow's criteria, to determine the accurate line of their progress in the future. Their excitement was understandable. They had come here to compare their accomplishments with their pledges, plans and intentions and to relight in their hearts the flames of party restlessness and the aspiration for ever new gains and for a worthy meeting of the forthcoming responsible and important event in our country's life: the 13th BCP Congress.

The following attended the conference: Colonel General Dimitur Stoyanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and minister of internal affairs, Georgi Georgiev, first secretary of the Sofia city BCP committee, and Col Gen Velko Palin, head of the Social and National Security Department of the BCP Central Committee.

Major General Nikola Lalchev, committee first secretary, delivered the introductory speech on the work of the rayon committee and the MVR party organization for the period under accountability (the delegates had already studied the report). He emphasized that the 2 years which had passed since the 29th accountability and election conference had been a period of major testing of the forces and possibilities of the party organs and organizations and of all party members and personnel of the ministry rapidly to react and respond to the circumstances with competent and legal actions.

Both introductory speech and accountability report repeatedly emphasized that the positions gained in all areas are the result of the steady implementation of the party's April strategy in the life and activities of MVR bodies, making it the meaning and content of our struggle for security and law and order. The direct guidance, trust, attention, concern, control and increased exigency of the BCP Central Committee, the Politburo and, personally, Comrade Todor Zhivkov have a primary and determining role and significance in perfecting the overall activities of the ministry and the rayon party organization.

It was gratefully reported that our successes are directly related to the ever deepening and broadening fraternal cooperation and unity of action with the KGB [Committee for State Security] and the MVR of the USSR and the other socialist countries.

The permanent truth that the strength of the MVR bodies lies in their constant and firm ties with the working people and their total subordination to the interest of the people was reasserted at the conference.

The main feature of party work during the accountability period was the further decisive strengthening and broadening of its single line and dialectical unity with official activities and its orientation toward the political, ideological and organizational support of the basic operative, educational and social tasks facing the official collectives.

The MVR rayon BCP committee, which includes the most responsible official and party aktiv has become a leading collective power in achieving a higher quality in the organizational and control functions of party activities. Without duplicating the official managements, the party committees in the

units handle specific work problems with increasing promptness, depth and comprehensiveness.

During the accountability period the main task of the party bodies and organizations was to upgrade the efficiency of the political, ideological and organizational work in order to enhance the revolutionary vigilance of the personnel. A number of steps were earmarked to improve the work of the rayon party organization, sharpen the political vigilance of the population and strengthen the protection and self-protection of economic and other projects in accordance with the April 1985 BCP Central Committee Politburo resolution.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov's report note of August 1985 to the BCP Central Committee Politburo rates as exceptionally important the tasks of the MVR organs in the struggle against negative phenomena and deformations in our life and, above all, the defense, protection and assistance given to the development of the socialist economy. The main trends in the work of the collectives and the party bodies and organizations in this area were provided by the programs adopted at the expanded meeting of the MVR Collegium and the BCP rayon committee plenum.

The resolutions adopted at the joint session of the collegium and BCP rayon committee buro of September 1985 and the November 1985 rayon committee plenum provided a new and significant impetus for a profound study of the style and work methods and for energizing the struggle against economic crimes, thefts, waste, negligence and corruption.

Considerable work was accomplished after the 1985 national conference of the party, economic and social aktiv, which strongly linked problems of the protection and preservation of the economy with political vigilance. Party and official activities became increasingly focused on the basic objective: the defense, protection and assistance in the development of the national economy as tasks undertaken by the entire MVR personnel. Many positive results have been achieved as a consequence of the steady enhancement of the activeness of MVR organs. In the past few years the party members in the central MVR and Sofia city MVR administration units achieved new successes in helping to develop the national economy and in the struggle against ideological subversion, sabotage, corruption, currency-smuggling crimes, major attempts on socialist property, etc.

Also noted in the report was the fact that the work style and methods are steadily improving and that more efficient methods are used by the people's militia in protecting economic projects. Of late the percentage of recovered damages has risen to 63.7 percent.

Deserved praise was voiced at the conference for fire fighters, communists and all personnel. Through their extensive preventive and fire fighting activities, the fire fighting bodies are creating the necessary conditions for fire prevention at important economic and industrial sites.

Systematically implementing the stipulations of the February 1985 BCP Central Committee Plenum, the party members of the Tsupo [Central Fire Fighting Administration], the UPO [Fire Fighting Administration], and the Sofia city

administration of the MVR are developing and applying specific measures to perfect the organization, methods and forms of work of fire fighting bodies at the stage of the rapid development of their material and technical base.

Improvements were also noted in the preventive work done by the DS [State Security], the NM [People's Militia] and the PO [Fire Fighting] in protecting the economy.

Great attention was paid to strengthening the signaling and information function of MVR bodies.

One of the conclusions contained in the report directs us to the need to intensify overall protecting activities, which must be considered today one of the most important tasks of the MVR organs. Particularly urgent in this respect is to strengthen even further the interaction among the DS, NM and PO in providing comprehensive protection of major economic projects. In this area fuller use must be made of the opportunities of the double subordination of the NM and the PO in involving the state and economic bodies and the public in the protection of socialist property.

The party bodies and organizations in the DS units are engaged in systematic and meaningful political, ideological-educational and organizational activities in order to strengthen the political approach in the work and to increase the mobilization and responsibility of the party members in the struggle against the increasing activeness of imperialist intelligence, the ideological subversive centers and the vestiges of domestic class enemies.

Positive results have been achieved in the activities of the NM. The official and party leaderships of the DNM [People's Militia Directorate] and the SGU and the political and educational work bodies intensified their political, educational and organizational activities in mobilizing and energizing the personnel. In the period under consideration new successes were achieved in the struggle against criminal delinquency, hooliganism, idleness and other antisocial actions. The percentage of crime detection has increased. The organization of the work in a number of militia subunits has improved.

The Sofia militia honorably acted in ensuring normal order in the numerous mass actions. The national traffic safety program is being successfully implemented.

However, the stipulations in Comrade Todor Zhivkov's report note call for decisively improving party and official work in the NM with a view to upgrading the efficiency of preventive-administrative and administrative-penal practices in the struggle against petty crime, such as thefts, waste, appropriations, violations of laws, acts and decrees, in agriculture particularly and in the service industry, which corrupt to the greatest extent the people's consciousness. Supervision of the work of the guard subunits and the KAT [Motor Vehicle Control] is insufficient. The steady enhancement of the skill of militiamen has now become the center of party and official activities of the command personnel.

During the period of accountability the efforts of the leadership of the ministry and the units and of the party bodies and organizations, aimed at improving administrative services to the population, continued.

It was pointed out that the new strategic tasks of the scientific and technical party policy, formulated after the 12th BCP Congress and, above all, at the February 1985 and January 1986 plenums and the 19th session of the Eighth National Assembly, formulate new stricter requirements for the party members and the other personnel in making consistent and purposeful efforts to master the use of scientific and technical progress in all areas of MVR work.

The prime task set by the ministry's leadership was to intensify and broaden within the MVR unity between science and daily practice and administrative activities. Last May the MVR Collegium discussed the Basic Directions in the Further Application of Scientific and Technical Progress in the Work of the Various MVR Units on the basis of the report note of the minister of internal affairs.

The propaganda and agitation activities of the RK [Rayon Committee], PK [Party Committee] and PPO [Primary Party Organization], related to the problems discussed at the February plenum, were expanded and made more varied.

All of this enabled us to continue with the successful mastery and application of a scientific approach in the work of MVR bodies during the period under accountability, in accordance with the tasks set by Comrade Todor Zhivkov at the 1981 National MVR Conference, and to create good prerequisites for the implementation of the February plenum resolutions.

Despite such positive results, bearing in mind the enhanced party criteria, the pace at which science and technology are being applied and the efficiency of their utilization are not entirely satisfactory. The PK and PPO must intensify their control and exigency in upgrading the efficiency of the scientific and cadre potential of the ministry and decisively uprooting self-seeking objectives, low quality and low pace and lack of relevance and alienation from practical work in some scientific research and development projects.

It is particularly important at the present stage for the RK, PK and the party buros and party members in the cadre services to expand the dissemination of science in the units and to demand and assist in mastering scientific means and methods which must become an inseparable element in the upbringing and training of the entire personnel.

The organizational, educational and political work of the PPO must be concentrated on the ever better and comprehensive utilization of science and technology in perfecting administrative activities and the socialist organization of labor and obtaining maximal results from operational, investigative, protecting and other activities.

The report repeatedly emphasized that the successful solution of the responsible problems set by the party to the ministry at the present stage depends to the greatest extent on the work style and methods and the condition

of the subjective factor. At their September 1985 joint session, the collegium and the BCP RK studied profoundly and in detail the basic problems of the work style and methods in the ministry in the light of Comrade Todor Zhivkov's report note to the BCP Central Committee Politburo and expanded measures were adopted. The PPO meetings held on this problem and the annual accountability and election meetings indicated that the high criteria of changing the work style and methods and upgrading the responsibility of the subjective factor and making it consistent with the needs of MVR development are becoming the criteria governing all party and official activities. It was also reported, however, that major problems exist the solution of which should be undertaken by the PPO and the official leaderships even more persistently and consistently in order to be able to meet the requirements of decisively upgrading the quality of our work in ensuring safety, public order and legality in the country.

A great share of omissions and shortcomings in party and official activities have to do with the organization of the work and the implementation of adopted plans, resolutions, orders and other legal acts. We, Comrade Lalchev said, did good preliminary preparations and carried out a number of good measures. In most cases we adopted good plans and resolutions aimed at high efficiency. However, their implementation in the daily activities and life of the PPO and the party groups and in the activities of individual party members and officials does not meet requirements.

Discipline is a problem of particular importance in improving the style and methods of work and enhancing the life stance of the personnel. The model order which the party now demands of us presumes iron military discipline, the highest possible personal responsibility for assignments, rejection of any kind of liberalism or forgiveness and strict penalties for violators. The party bodies and organizations must take the lead in the struggle for strict statutory order in the units. They must inspire, organize and carry out the rejection of anyone or anything which lowers the quality of labor.

Control must be raised to a new level.

Life dictates that priority in control must be given to the organization of the implementation of any assignment, from beginning to end, and the summation and dissemination of leading experience. The party bodies and organizations must study and consider public opinion and the critical remarks and suggestions of party members much more extensively and steadily. They must protect cadres who are daringly pointing out shortcomings and are struggling against them and their bearers.

The reorganization of party and official activities in the spirit of the requirements of the February 1985 plenum and Comrade Todor Zhivkov's report notes call for directing them on a priority basis to achieving high quality training and activities of cadres on all levels. Currently efforts in this area must be directed toward achieving competence based on the full mastery of the scientific approach and a new method of operative thinking and comprehensive use of electronics, electronic data processing and scientific organization of labor. The meaning and content of educational work must be to enhance the conscientiousness of all officials and their full mobilization in

resolving the difficult and responsible assignments in ensuring safety and public order.

Improvements and expansion of content and scope in the work of the rayon party organization during the accountability period and the systematic increase in the speed and efficiency of ideological influence in accordance with the topical problems resolved by the party, the state and the MVR bodies have been the most characteristic features of ideological work in the organization. The shaping of a Marxist-Leninist outlook among the party members and the other personnel is the determining link in party political work. The lectures delivered by Comrade Todor Zhivkov to the students and teachers of the BCP Central Committee AONSU [Academy of Social Studies and Social Management] and his speeches, statements and reports at the National Party Conference and the February BCP Central Committee Plenum were studied profoundly and with natural interest. The active and systematic participation in political education of the most senior party and state leaders have a beneficial impact on its results.

The BCP RK positively rates, as was pointed out in the report, the results of the work of the party bodies and organizations in terms of the Marxist-Leninist upbringing of cadres. The qualitative changes which have taken place in this area are manifested essentially in the increased contribution made by the political education system in the conscientiousness and activeness of the personnel in carrying out their assignments.

The share of lectures in enhancing the ideological standards of the party members has been increased. In this case the profound and substantiated statements and reports by Col Gen Dimitur Stoyanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and minister of internal affairs, on the task of MVR bodies in the contemporary complex international, ideological and practical situation, delivered at meetings and conferences with the official, party and Komsomol aktiys, play an important role and are of great significance.

The necessary conclusion is that positive results have been achieved in the comprehensive development of the system of ideological and political training of the party members at the rayon party organization and that it is functioning with increased efficiency.

Party committees and primary party organizations are making increasingly successful use of the various means and methods of asserting the revolutionary, combat and labor traditions developed in our authorities and the fraternal KGB and MVR of the USSR in the work to promote the class-party training and patriotic and internationalist upbringing. The speaker emphasized the tremendous contribution made by the revolutionary guard of the ministry and the pioneers and veterans of MVR bodies in training the young cadres in a spirit of inflexible loyalty to the party's cause and class hatred of the enemies of socialism.

The period under accountability was characterized by the increased attention paid to further improvements in the moral and aesthetic upbringing of party members and the entire personnel.

The accelerated development of ideology among MVR bodies demands today the increasing, deeper and steady work with individual personnel and seeking the most direct way of influencing him and turning him into a political party fighter.

An essential aspect of the work of the BCP RK is the steady upgrading and enrichment of programs, plans and measures based on changes in the circumstances. This established style is making the work of the RK, the PK and the PPO increasingly specific and efficient. It was reported at the conference that the two-year mandate program of the BCP RK has been carried out.

After the introductory speech the delegates discussed the report and the draft resolution.

Party member Anton Musakov pointed out that party control and help in surmounting stereotypes in thinking and routine in the actions of some officials and for enhancing the level of signaling and report and analytical activities must be further intensified. He also discussed the question of firmly rebuffing the efforts of ideological subversion by imperialism, particularly among young people.

Currently, Todor Alandzhiiyski said, our ideological education work is directed toward enhancing the role of the subjective factor, the fuller utilization of concealed reserves and the energizing of party members and the entire personnel in the implementation of one of our primary tasks--protecting and assisting in the development of the economy. One of the particularly important requirements in upgrading the efficiency of such activities in the 9th 5-year plan is to expand and intensify our interaction with the other MVR units and state and public bodies and organizations.

Delegate Kiril Maslenkov discussed problems of the selection, training and placement of cadres. He spoke of the main factors which can help to upgrade the work with cadres and on the interaction between cadre personnel and party bodies and organizations as a prerequisite for improving cadre work.

The organizational prerequisites which were created during the period under accountability enhanced the efficiency of investigative activities aimed at eliminating the reasons and conditions for delinquencies, delegate Kostadin Kotsaliev pointed out.

Delegate Svetoslav Vladov spoke on the use of electronics in the activities of MVR bodies. He described the extensive organizational, explanatory and propaganda work which had to be done to surmount the psychological barrier among a high percentage of the personnel concerning the efficiency of the use of computers in daily and management activities.

Comrade Petko Kiprov stressed that the basic activities of the party members in their party organization during the period under accountability was aimed at upgrading the quality of training and education. Particular attention was paid to improving the specialized, service-combat and ideological training of

the personnel. Modern technical facilities are being increasingly used in the training process, he said.

Yordan Tankov described the efforts of the DNM party and official leadership to improve the work style and methods of the people's militia.

"We are well aware of the fact that we, the party members of the "rear" administration must take increasingly into consideration the comprehensive needs of the units for material and technical supplies in the implementation of current assignments," delegate Petur Kolev reported at the conference.

Comrade Ivan Ivanov spoke on the patriotic and internationalist upbringing of young personnel. He described the steps taken to improve the work style and methods in Komsomol societies, to develop youth scientific and technical creativity and to enhance the activeness of Komsomol members in the implementation of their assignments.

Marin Yordanov shared valuable experience in party organizational activities aimed at improving work quality.

"Ideological upbringing," party member Traycho Ivanov said, "must help today, more than ever before, to enhance the conceptual convictions and social activeness of the personnel, to upgrade their combat readiness and enhance their moral and ideological firmness."

Comrade Levcho Gogov spoke on ensuring traffic safety in Sofia. He discussed the question of unity of official and party work and the place and role of control, exigency and aid.

The delegates heard with great attention the profound and thorough statement of Col Gen Dimitur Stoyanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and minister of internal affairs.

On that day, a profound balance was drawn on the results of the efforts of the party members and all personnel of the central units and the MVR Sofia city administration on the implementation of the resolutions of the 12th congress and the National Party Conference, at the high rostrum of the 30th accountability and election conference of the MVR rayon party organization.

Unresolved problems and incompletely used reserves for improving the style and methods of work and decisively enhancing the vigilance and efficiency in the struggle against negative phenomena and for the strict observance of socialist legality and public order were not avoided.



Photograph of some delegates at the conference



During a break delegates are engaged in
a lively discussion of the problems

The report, the resolution and the statements of the delegates showed dissatisfaction with achievements and the resolve to mount an offensive struggle in the spirit of the practically tried Leninist April strategy and tactics in guaranteeing the peaceful, calm and constructive toil of the people. In answer to the strict party requirements, the delegates to the conference swore a sacred oath that everyone in his position will lead through example and daring his combat comrades in inspired toil in welcoming with worthy accomplishments the forthcoming Thirteenth BCP Congress.

A new BCP rayon committee of the MVR was elected at the conference. Nikola Lalchev was reelected first secretary at the first committee session.

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POLITICS

BULGARIA

VARNA OKRUG INTERNAL AFFAIRS CHIEF INTERVIEWED

Sofia NARODEN STRAZH in Bulgarian 12 Feb 86 pp 1-2

[Interview granted by Major General Veliko Stankov, chief of the Varna Okrug MVR [Ministry of Internal Affairs] Administration: "Protecting Socialist Property is our First Concern"]

[Text] People and Militia Bear Equal Responsibility

Question: One of the basic requirements of the concept developed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov of the owner and the manager of socialist property is its protection. What type of system has been developed in the okrug for the implementation of this important task?

Answer: Before turning to specifics, let me inform your readers of some general data on the day-to-day situation which determines the trends in our work.

Varna Okrug holds an important position in the country's socioeconomic structure. From an agrarian area, neglected in the past, today in a single year its output is about quadruple that of the industrial output of the entire country in 1939.

The strategic areas of industry and transportation have developed faster and comprehensively after the April plenum. Today the okrug is a powerful industrial area which includes 220 different enterprises, 70 of which are industrial, 8 large combines, 10 agroindustrial complexes and 3 economic trusts. Today our working people account for 30 percent of the internal combustion engines, 70 percent of the ships, 23 percent of the power and 14 percent of the chemicals produced in the country.

In addition to its contemporary intensive multisectorial agriculture, with 1,740,000 decares of arable land and numerous livestock farms, our area is also a most renowned international resort.

The okrug has a widespread transportation system. We have large modern ports with more than 30 docking berths. The Bulgarian maritime fleet has about 100 modern ships and our automotive fleet numbers more than 100,000 vehicles.

It would be inconceivable to assign militiamen or guards to protect each warehouse or other vulnerable areas. Under our social relations this must be the obligation of the labor collectives themselves. This problem was highly competently developed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov in his scientific approaches and theoretical developments which became a starting point in our activities.

We are working on a comprehensive basis through a system developed in the okrug, which includes 120 prevention councils, permanent commissions in charge of investigations as per Council of Ministers letters Nos 52 and 32; 50 motorized groups assigned to the agroindustrial complex to protect agricultural commodities; detachments of the DOT [Voluntary Detachment of the Working People], assigned to the most important projects; and the personnel of the departmental militia and guards.

Although by law the main role in this system is assigned to our personnel, the okrug administration has made great efforts to coordinate their activities with the economic managers and the party, trade union, Fatherland Front and Komsomol organizations.

To this effect we took a number of party-political steps within the school year, emphasizing the second lecture lecture delivered by Comrade Todor Zhivkov to the students and teachers of the AONSU [Academy of Social Sciences and Social Management]--"Development of Socioeconomic Relations and National Economic Management." The assessments and concepts included in the lecture were considered in terms of our functional obligations.

It was in this light that we formulated the task of comprehensively broadening relations and increasing contact with economic managements and labor collectives. The patronage principle which we applied energized the desire to be in daily touch with the respective enterprises. Meetings with labor collectives became a permanent work method. In addition to the study of existing negative phenomena, at such meetings the workers themselves suggested a number of specific measures for their elimination. For example, at a meeting with the collective of the Purvi May State Textile Combine, several people concernedly raised the question of the improper location and poor preservation of the cotton received from the USSR. The disparity between the strict admission system and the unprotected sectors on the side of the canal leading to the lake was stressed at the St. Peev Glassware Plant. A similar question was raised by the personnel of the Odesos Ship Repair Yards. The collective of Khranitelni Stoki sharply reacted to the poor preservation of reusable containers by some storekeepers, etc.

These facts prove that the invisible barrier which has existed so far on this matter separating our personnel, as guardians of the law, and the labor collectives, has begun to be surmounted. We are pleased that the reciprocal interest in the efficiency of the new system for the protection of socialist property was realized.

Question: The right of being managers of socialist property sets new social responsibilities and obligations to the labor collectives. Are they being properly implemented in the individual enterprises in the okrug's industry and agriculture?

Answer: The consideration of labor collectives as managers of socialist property is a characteristic feature of a developed socialist society. It contains a new meaning typical of the current sociopolitical stage, ascribing to this problem both a moral and a material aspect. At this point, however, I would add the following to your question: Has there been a change in the attitude of the labor collectives and individual workers toward the problem of the protection of socialist property?

We are pleased to say that under the leadership of the PPO [Primary Party Organizations] and the participation of the mass sociopolitical organizations, such as the Komsomol, the Bulgarian trade unions and the Fatherland Front, and the work of our own authorities as a whole, certain successes have already been achieved in the okrug.

We can see a certain energizing and enhancement of concern for the protection of socialist property, of a process which develops social intolerance of such negative phenomena and gives us reasons to rely on the watchful civic consciousness of the working people.

Naturally, this is not a spontaneous or intuitive process but a politically realized right and obligation. As a result of this the labor collectives in Varna Okrug are implementing their managerial functions through their own agencies: prevention councils, state and people's control commissions, DOT and comrade courts. All in all, in 1985 alone, the okrug labor collectives submitted more than 350 proposals related to the protection of socialist property.

As far as agriculture is concerned, in which as a result of the specific nature of technological processes and the scattered location of the sites possibilities for violations are greater, matters are somewhat different. The still extant private ownership interests motivate the population to commit delinquencies. Certain conditions for this are also created by the leaderships of some agroindustrial complexes because of their somewhat careless attitude toward finished products and inventory. I will dare say that in this sector the concept of the collective as manager has still not reached the level of realization as in industry.

Question: How great is the contribution of the MVR okrug administration in the protection of socialist property?

Answer: A specific assessment of our contribution would show the following: In 1985 the MVR authorities prevented a number of economic crimes. For example, last December when the lambing period began, we carried out unannounced investigations in livestock farms. In the Dulgopol Agroindustrial Complex alone there were 100 unregistered lambs; there were 150 unregistered lambs at the Aksakovo Agroindustrial Complex.

It would be difficult to determine specifically the results of our signaling functions. In industry, last year we submitted to the okrug BCP committee 118 reports on negative phenomena, 43 of which in agriculture. Furthermore, we sent 364 signaling letters to various enterprises. We frequently receive feedback on prompt and accurately carried out signaling functions.

Blocking operations are a highly efficient form of protection of socialist property, conducted jointly with the DOT and the people's councils.

Question: What are the results of the efforts to protect industry and agriculture and what problems remain to be solved in this respect?

Answer: I can quite definitely say that, as a whole, our work has reached a higher level. This has been particularly felt in recent years and has been helped by the improved standards.

The most important and efficient factor, however, is the great understanding shown by the okrug BCP committee regarding such matters. Concern for surmounting the indifference of individual collectives regarding the treatment of public property is a target of extensive political education work. In addition to organized measures in plants and districts, several conferences were held by the okrug party and economic aktivs. We prepared for them reports on the state of the struggle against negative phenomena in the economy and, in particular, the protection of socialist property.

I shall not go so far as to say that an upturn has been achieved in the okrug, for so far it has been achieved only in terms of the attitude of the public toward the problem. The overall solution of the problem requires not only the desire to resolve it but a great deal of educational work as well.

Currently each economic project has a specific official appointed by the economic management in charge of interacting with us and being entirely in charge of problems covered in Council of Ministers letters Nos 52 and 32.

What are the problems to be surmounted?

First is to develop a reflex in the managements of economic projects to see themselves the omissions existing in the protection of their basic assets, goods and raw materials. Education must be properly combined with material penalties toward violators and the development of social intolerance not only of them but of existing callousness as well.

Second is to optimize the system for the protection of public property and products in agriculture. It turned out that our personnel and motorized groups draw up reports while the obshtina people's councils do not issue penal decrees. For example, 320 reports were drawn up based on violations of the ZOSI [Law on the Protection of Agricultural Inventory] without penalties being imposed for 140 of them in the Dulgopol settlement system.

Third is energizing of the entire personnel for the full and uncompromising exercise of the rights granted to us by the Law on Administrative Violations and Council of Ministers letters Nos 52 and 32.

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POLITICS

BULGARIA

INTERNAL AFFAIRS DEPUTY MINISTER HONORED, INTERVIEWED

'Hero of Socialist Labor'

Sofia NARODEN STRAZH in Bulgarian 22 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] Colonel General Grigor Shopov, first deputy minister of internal affairs, is 70 years old; he has been awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor for the second time.

A ceremony was held by the leadership of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the MVR RK [Rayon Committee] of the BCP, the Dzerzhinskiy Rayon Komsomol Committee and the BPFK [Fighters Against Fascism and Capitalism] Committee at the MVR at the movie hall of the ministry in honor of the 70th birthday of Hero of Socialist Labor Col Gen Grigor Shopov, BCP Central Committee member and first deputy minister of internal affairs.

The official guests included Col Gen Dimitur Stoyanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of internal affairs, Col Gen Velko Palin, head of the Social and National Security Department of the BCP Central Committee, Vladimir Bonev, BPFK Central Committee chairman, deputy ministers of internal affairs, Soviet guests, party and MVR veterans, and others.

The meeting was opened and chaired by Major General Nikola Lalchev, first secretary of the MVR BCP RK.

Comrade Dimitur Stoyanov read the ukase of the State Council of the NRB [Bulgarian People's Republic] awarding Grigor Shopov the high title of Hero of Socialist Labor for the second time, and a letter of congratulations addressed to him by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the NRB State Council (the ukase and letter published elsewhere).

A warm speech on the life and activities of the man of the hour was delivered by Lieutenant General Georgi Anachkov, deputy minister of internal affairs. Grigor Shopov, who was born in German village, Sofia Okrug, in 1916, linked his life to the revolutionary struggle of the party and the working class from an early age. He joined the RMS [Workers Youth Union] in 1934 and the BCP in 1936. He was expelled from school for revolutionary activities in 1934. Later he became secretary of the primary party organization in his native village. During the resistance he hid senior clandestine party workers and

helped the partisans with weapons, food and money. After 9 September 1944 he actively participated in the building of socialism as bank director, secretary of okoliya people's council, second and first secretary of okoliya BCP committee, chairman of the executive committee of the Sofia Okrug People's Council, and deputy (1960) and first deputy minister of internal affairs (1973). He is member of the BCP Central Committee and a people's representative and a bearer of high state awards. Within the MVR he developed his practical and personal qualities and proved himself a talented Chekist, active organizer and a responsive manager. He deserves great credit for the implementation in the life and activities of MVR organs of the party's April course. He has tirelessly developed and strengthened combat fraternity between Bulgarian and Soviet Chekists.

Greetings on behalf of the collegium of the MVR, the MVR BCP RK and the MVR BPK RK were presented by Lt Gen Stoyan Savov, deputy minister of internal affairs.

Comrade Vladimir Bonev greeted the guest of honor and presented him with an honor certificate and honor badge of the BPK Central Committee.

Congratulations were presented by a representative of the USSR KGB.

The chairman announced that greetings had been received from the BCP Central Committee Social and National Security Department and other sociopolitical and state institutions. He announced that the Komsomol Central Committee Buro had decided to award Grigor Shopov the title of honorary Komsomol member.

With his typical modesty and warmth, Comrade Grigor Shopov expressed his gratitude for the high assessment of his efforts by the party and the government and asked that it be considered also as an assessment of the work of all of his combat comrades with whom he has shared and shares joys and difficulties in the difficult, responsible and highly humane work as a Chekist.

Letter of Congratulations by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee General Secretary and NRB State Council Chairman

To Grigor Shopov, Hero of Socialist Labor and First Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs, Sofia

Honored Comrade Shopov:

I am pleased to congratulate you on the occasion of receiving for the second time the high title of Hero of Socialist Labor and your birthday anniversary.

For many people, reaching the age of 70 means an end to active participation in the country's life. I am pleased that this is not your case. You are giving and can give a great deal more to the party and the homeland.

You have dedicated your entire conscious life to the struggle against fascism and capitalism and the building of socialism in Bulgaria. As a noted state and party worker, modest and honest and with high moral qualities as a person

and a communist, for one-quarter of a century you have dedicated your forces, experience and knowledge at the Ministry of Internal Affairs as deputy minister and first deputy minister. It is thanks to people like you that we are successfully blocking the efforts of the enemies to hinder the peaceful life of the people and harm our work and struggle for the implementation of the Leninist April general party line and the further upsurge of our dear socialist homeland, the Bulgarian People's Republic.

Once again, congratulating you on the occasion of your high award and your birthday, I wish you from the heart, dear Grigor, good health and happiness to you and yours.

May you achieve further successes in your responsible work.

17 January 1986

Yours, Todor Zhivkov

Ukase

On the basis of Article 93, Point 24, of the Constitution and Article 18 of the Ukase on Spiritual Incentive in the Bulgarian People's Republic, the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic

Decrees:

To award the title of Hero of Socialist Labor for the second time to Col Gen Grigor Velkov Shopov for active participation in the struggle against fascism and capitalism and for special merits in building and strengthening the authorities of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic

Nikola Manolov, secretary of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic

General Shopov Interviewed

Sofia NARODEN STRAZH in Bulgarian 22 Jan 86 p 1-2

[Interview conducted by Major Vacho Radulov]

[Text] The rich professional and revolutionary experience of Twice Hero of Socialist Labor First Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs Col Gen Grigor Shopov has always been of interest to our readers. For that reason, in connection with his 70th birthday, we requested not so much a ceremonious but a practical conversation with him. We went to him the way one goes to a more experienced comrade and teacher, for advice. Actually nothing in his office indicated the usual atmosphere of celebration. He was energetic, strict and businesslike in his work, while at the same time, touchingly warm and

attentive toward those who came to him to congratulate him or simply to hear him speak. I mentally thanked the occasion of seeing directly and in a natural environment that which was discussed so sincerely with emotion and love at the celebration by his combat comrades, who were charmed by Grigor Shopov as a person, a communist and a leader. Surmounting my emotion, I asked my first question:

Comrade General, in the course of your many years of service in the MVR you have unquestionably had the occasion at other times to express your thoughts on revolutionary vigilance as a vital Chekist and militia virtue. What else could you say about it today?

[Answer] The new is actually old...in the same way that nobility is inseparable from our concept of a good person, vigilance is an inseparable part of the profound nature of an MVR official. This is his distinguishing feature without which he can be not an armed political fighter of the party but an ordinary employee. Without it our professional and our political sensitivity concerning what is base and ugly in life and the variety of the forms under which the class enemy is fighting us would wane. Socialism may have won in Bulgaria but the enemies of socialism in the world have by no means ended.... We must constantly enhance the signaling functions of our authorities, of every official. Based on such signals we must work persistently until they have been totally settled. Metaphorically speaking, the signals are the bread of the DS [State Security] and the people's militia and the others. We are strong by clearly realizing the intentions of criminals and enemies. Our vigilance must be supported by our love for the people and the revolution and our hatred of the class enemy.

[Question] The heroic record of the MVR personnel is inseparable from the revolutionary struggles of the party. This makes us proud of the fact that the successes of the MVR organs are part of the socialist accomplishments of our people. Can you indicate the sources of these successes and victories?

[Answer] Let me first of all indicate that direct guidance provided to the MVR organs by the BCP Central Committee and its Politburo and the personal attention and concern displayed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, who has been guiding their activities for the past 30 years. It is the luck of the MVR personnel that our first party and state leader is one of the pioneers of the organs of proletarian dictatorship. At a turning point in the revolutionary struggles of the party, he headed the first staff of the people's militia. With his typical feeling of realism and political far-sightedness, at each stage he provided the accurate trend of development of the MVR and indicated the ways of upgrading the social efficiency of MVR personnel. That is why I would say that the generation of MVR officials who have worked under Comrade Todor Zhivkov's leadership over the past 30 years or so is a lucky generation. I would secondly name the support of the working people as we carry out our duties. The love and trust shown by the people to us should be protected like the apple of the eye. This is a precious accomplishment which we must develop through our moral, professional and civic behavior. Our unity with the people is an insurmountable barrier blocking the treachery of the enemy. Another source of our successes is the inexhaustible experience of our elder brothers in ideas and weapons--the Soviet Chekists. The school of the great

Dzerzhinskiy people is our irreplaceable professional, moral and political school.

[Question] After all those good wishes you heard on the occasion of your birthday, in turn, what would you wish the young MVR personnel?

[Answer] Let us be more accurate. Some people consider the term "young" as synonymous with inexperienced. This shows an unjustified scornful attitude toward the maturity of people who have had 10 to 15 years of practical experience in our ministry. It is they who today bear the main burden of our work and are its backbone. We trust and rely on them and value their desire loyally to serve the party and the people. Our trust in them is not expressed in words only. We daringly promote them to responsible positions and create all the necessary conditions for the full realization of their capabilities. Naturally, they will be learning from the experience of their colleagues. However, they must enrich more energetically this experience through their own creativity and examples of new and revolutionary way of thinking and acting. This is another occasion to use the word happiness: to us MVR veterans there is no greater happiness than to pass on the baton of our struggle to people with clean hands and honest hearts. That is precisely what I wish to my young battle comrades: steadily to grow morally, ideologically and professionally and to turn their service into their personal happiness and destiny.

[Conclusion] Comrade General, allow me on behalf of our readers to thank you for the possibility of this meeting with you through this conversation and to express my conviction that these "arguably" young people, whom you described as your "battle comrades" will cherish deeply in their hearts the warmth of the appeal expressed by you, a veteran in the MVR a leader respected by all of us.

5003
CSO: 2200/79

POLITICS

BULGARIA

BORDER CONTROL OFFICIALS WATCH FOR FORGED PASSPORTS

Sofia NARODEN STRAZH in Bulgarian 29 Jan 86 p 4

[Article by Anton Rusev: "Attention: Forged Passports!"]

[Text] It is a known fact that our country is an exceptionally important international highway and railroad junction linking Western Europe to the Middle East. The standards of political and socioeconomic development, geographic location, historical-ethnic features and extensive facilities for recreation and tourism make our country an attractive target for visitors. At the same time, crossing the country is inevitable in traveling between East and West. In 1985 alone the passenger flow totaled 15 million people.

In handling this huge amount of people and vehicles crossing our state borders, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, together with other state bodies, has organized proper control activities at the border control-passing points [GKPP]. In carrying out efficiently their highly responsible vocation of representing our socialist homeland at entrance and exit points of the country, the border passport control officials of the GKPP perform the entire passport clearance process. This involves the fast and qualitative check of foreign travel documents of individuals crossing the state border, and preventing such crossing with forged, false and fake documents, blocking efforts of illegally crossing the border by hiding in transport vehicles, and so on. The GKPP officials are the advanced guard of the security forces of the Ministry of Internal Affairs system. Their efforts, night and day, are invaluable. They are highly skilled Bulgarian cadres. Shoulder to shoulder with the personnel of the border customs and of medical, health and phytosanitary control, they block a variety of subversive activities against our socialist state, prevent the introduction of anti-Bulgarian and antisocialist publications, weapons, ammunition, drugs and contamination agents affecting people, plants and animals. The good organization of our authorities and their interaction with the other border control services contribute to the good results achieved by them in checkpoint GKPP activities. In 1985 our border points detained more than 3,100 people with forged passports and prevented the illegal entry into the country of more than 13,000 people.

In many countries specialists are dealing with the problem of forgeries and forgers. Nor is this problem new to the experienced personnel of our passport control services of the GKPP.

The reasons for the extensive use of forged documents for illegal crossing of the border are determined, above all, by the economic crisis which has spread to a number of Western European and Near and Middle Eastern countries over the past few years. The protracted war between Iran and Iraq is forcing many citizens of Turkey, Iran, Iraq and other countries, who have remained jobless and shelterless, to seek work in Western Europe. Failing to obtain official permission of the authorities, they make use of other people's granted or stolen passports. Such individuals replace the photographs either personally, grossly and clumsily, or else resort to the services of forgers who, naturally, against payments of \$300-400, change the passport more skillfully by replacing the photograph or deleting and adding text. Efforts are made to make the passports consistent with official requirements.

The second group individuals who use forged traveling documents for a variety of reasons are those whose names are included in the restriction lists of their own countries for charges of smuggling drugs and other goods and valuables or else are sought by the police for criminal activities. Usually, such people use valid and genuine passports either given to or stolen by them. They resort to the same forgeries as the people of the first group, with a view to concealing their true names from the border control authorities. Forgeries in this groups are more successful. They are done by organized forgers who use forged documents confiscated by the authorities but which resemble the real ones.

The third group of people use forged documents for traveling abroad, issued with original official blank documents but in which false data have been entered (issued to individuals whose names have nothing in common with the passport bearers).

What are the methods used by the forgers? First among them are forged copies of original documents for traveling abroad, i.e., documents which have not been issued by the competent legal authorities. Essentially, at first sight such documents resemble the originals with minor exceptions. To the specialist, however, this is sufficient for exposure, when compared with original models. A fourth group of forgers are those who invent passports of nonexistent countries and, naturally, have invalid passports.

Not only passports are forged. Visas issued by competent authorities and the seals of GKPP passport control services are also forged.

These facts prove the need for increased vigilance on the part of our GKPP personnel, thus blocking any attempt at crossing our state border with forged passports and documents.

5003

CSO: 2200/79

POLITICS

POLAND

ORZECHOWSKI SPEAKS AT ATHENS DINNER

AU250545 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Feb 86 p 7

[Report on toast by Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski at the 19 February Athens dinner given in his honor by Greek Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias]

[Text] Poland and Greece have links of traditional friendship. The histories of the Polish and Greek peoples are similar. They have enjoyed periods of glory and experienced bitter periods of lost independence. During the tragic years of World War II our peoples were among the first nations to oppose Hitlerite aggression and to join the heroic struggles against fascism.

We are pleased to state that our regular political dialogue, which began in the seventies, is still continuing. Your prime minister's visit to our country in October 1984 was of crucial significance for stimulating our relations.

Our talks today have confirmed the similarity of our views on the situation in Europe and the world. We agree that it is necessary to make common efforts to ensure that our countries, Europe, and the entire world can live in peace, security, and maximum progress.

Poland supports all initiatives seeking to strengthen peace and security in Europe and the world. We fully support the January proposals put forward by Mikahil Gorbachev.

We attach great importance to the proposals for nuclear-free zones in Northern Europe and the Balkans, for a corridor free of nuclear weapons in Europe, and for making the Mediterranean a zone of peace.

We continue to militate for the complete implementation of the CSCE Final Act and to support every initiative aimed at reducing tension in Europe. However, we are concerned about attempts to undermine the territorial-political status quo in Europe resulting from World War II and the postwar development. This status quo has been confirmed by multilateral and bilateral treaties and accords.

The situation in Poland, M. Orzechowski continued, is improving all the time. We continue to consistently overcome the crisis of the past few years.

We feel particular respect for those countries and governments that have shown their understanding for Poland's difficulties. I am pleased to stress that

Greece is one of the countries that had refused to give in to the demands that Poland should be treated as a means to an end. Our talks have shown that Poland and Greece want and are able to cooperate in favor of peace and security in Europe and the world.

POLITICS

POLAND

MALINOWSKI, RAKOWSKI ADDRESS SOCIO-ECONOMIC COUNCIL

LD101524 Warsaw PAP in English 1416 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw, March 10--The socio-economic council at the Sejm (Polish Parliament) went into its inaugural session here today. Describing the council's significance from the point of view of the Sejm's links with the society, Sejm speaker Roman Malinowski said that these links strengthened during the last Autumn's parliamentary elections. The majority of the society came out in favour of continuing the policy of national agreement, on the basis of socialist systemic principles. Appointing the socio-economic council provides the Sejm with yet another opportunity of getting acquainted with the society's feelings and opinions.

The council's Chairman Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski, deputy speaker of the SEJM, stressed that the consultative, opinion-making, advisory powers of the council create great opportunities of participating in the process of improving Poland's socio-economic system. Being a representative body of socio-professional groups and various milieus, the council will be able to introduce various social circles to the mechanism of decision making.

7051
CSO: 2020/98-B

POLITICS

POLAND

URBAN ON ISRAELI INTEREST SECTION, DANCE TOUR

TA120626 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Israel's dance company, Bat Dor, received a 7-minute ovation last night after their first performance in Warsaw, Poland. Among those attending the opening night were the wife of Polish leader General Jaruzelski and several government ministers, including Minister of Culture Zygulski. Bat Dor have one more performance in Warsaw before traveling to Lodz and Gdynia, as well as visiting the site of the Treblinka concentration camp. The tour ends next week.

Poland says the decision to invite the Israeli Bat Dor Dance Company has no political significance. The government spokesman said the performance was not an example of ballet diplomacy. Poland broke off diplomatic relations with Israel after the 1967 6-day war. In October, it was announced that Israel would establish an interest section in Warsaw. The government spokesman said the opening had been delayed by what he called technical matters, but it would take place.

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CSO: 2020/98-B

POLITICS

POLAND

POLISH CHURCH PUBLISHES QUARTERLY IN VIENNA

AU132206 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 12 Mar 86 p 2

[Text] Vienna (KATHPRESS)--This week the first issue of the Catholic quarterly ZNAKI CZASU (SIGNS OF THE TIMES), which is published at the order of Polish Primate Cardinal Jozef Glemp, will come out in Vienna. The editor in chief is Andrzej Micewski of the Krakow paper TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY.

One of the reasons for publishing this quarterly is the fact that only 33 of the 2,766 papers and journals published in Poland are Catholic. The new paper also aims at Polish pilgrims to Rome.

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CSO: 2300/258

POLITICS

POLAND

PZPR POLITBURO ON 27TH CPSU CONGRESS

LD131434 Warsaw PAP in English 2123 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw, March 12--The PUWP CC's Political Bureau studied a report by a PUWP delegation to the 27th CPSU Congress.

The debaters stressed momentous and historic significance of the congress of Soviet communists for the Soviet Union, international communist and working class movement and for the fate of entire mankind. The congress attainments are a creative contribution to developing the theory of Marxism and Leninism and to practising socialist building. For our party, the congress will be of particular significance in solving problems of socialist building, strengthening and deepening processes and socialist renewal.

A bold and long-range programme concept of how to proceed to the new stage of socio-economic development, presented at the congress, envisages essential systemic and social changes and contains ambitious and fully real tasks for Soviet nations under the CPSU leadership.

The congress confirmed incessant struggle for peace to be the main goal of foreign policy pursued by the CPSU and the USSR.

This goal is promoted by Mikhail Gorbachev's comprehensive programme.

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CSO: 2600/316

POLITICS

POLAND

YOUTH DAILY COMMENTS ON CPSU CONGRESS

AU141936 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 10 Mar 86 pp 1, 5

[Jerzy Domanski article: "People and Programs"]

[Excerpts] Being an event of great importance in the state and one that sets out new paths of development for mankind, every CPSU congress is followed closely by the world. This congress, which completed its deliberations after 9 days of work, was observed particularly closely.

A great amount of work awaits the entire party and the congress delegates now that they have returned to their communities. The coming years will be among the most difficult: There is to be a significant acceleration of the rate of development during this period, accompanied by the simultaneous introduction of new economic and organizational mechanisms (frequently ones that have just been formulated) that will direct social activeness toward the attainment of the goals which have been set. Consequently, although the new solutions will not have borne fruit yet, significantly better results in the economy will have to be achieved beginning with 1986, and not with some point in the distant future. Without successes during this period difficulties will accumulate and the shortage of resources for modernization and social programs will worsen.

Doubling economic potential, achieving world levels in terms of modernity, alongside the expansion of social programs which will raise the quality of life in Soviet society, and the creation of a new position in the relationship of forces between socialism and capitalism are very great goals. This is another reason why the world watched the highest forum of Soviet communists so attentively.

For socialist countries the congress is valuable because of the great number of new ideas which it produced; ideas which multiply our common achievements and increase our common experience in the construction of the new system.

The intensification of integration and combining the intellectual and material potential of the CEMA countries, with particular stress on the acceleration of scientific and technological progress, are directly related to the ongoing discussion in the lead-up to the 10th PZPR Congress which will approve a long-term program and will set out the directions for Poland's development up to the end of the century.

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CSO: 2600/316

POLITICS

POLAND

HONKISZ ADDRESSES 25TH PZPR CC PLENUM

LD160535 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 13 Mar 86

["Excerpts" of speech by Wladyslaw Honkisz, member of the Presidium of the Central Auditing Commission and head of the Cadre Policy Department of the Central Committee, on 13 March at the 25th Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee in Warsaw--recorded]

[Excerpts] Esteemed comrades. Two days ago the Central Committee Politburo examined the state of implementation of the Ninth Congress recommendations in the sphere of cadre policy. In my speech, I would like to focus the plenum's attention on selected, and in my opinion, more important issues of cadre policy, and the tasks arising from them for party echelons and organizations. After the Extraordinary Ninth Congress, the party's attention was focused on cadre policy. As transpires from various assessments and opinions, the documents on cadres adopted by the 13th Plenum constitute a good base for a uniform system on cadre policy.

The appraisal of cadres and cadre policy is part of activity of the Central Auditing Commission. This is a new element in the party's activity after the Ninth Congress.

Postcongress conclusions by the Central Auditing Commission confirm the view on an improvement and considerable advancement in the implementation of the main assumptions concerning cadre policy, but at the same time they show differences in scope between party echelons and organizations, as well as the existence of various irregularities in selecting executive cadres at various levels. The party has devised a lot of attention to the observance and implementation of Article 33 of the PZPR statute, which concerns the party's opinion and recommendations for executive posts.

In the period 1983-85, regional party echelons, at the request of basic party organizations, party control commissions and auditing commissions withdrew the party's recommendations in cases involving over 2,000 persons at managerial posts, and almost 1,500 persons were subject to party sanctions. There were cautionary talks with over 10,000 persons occupying posts and functions at various levels. The number of recommendations withdrawn, party sanctions of its members, and cautionary talks with party members testifies to the inappropriate selection of some of the cadre for managerial posts. This is an alarming occurrence, which falls short of public expectations and feelings, shakes the credibility of cadre policy, and certainly it is unfavorable as far as consolidating the public's confidence in the party and people's authority is concerned.

One fact that should be appraised positively, and we are doing so, is that still growing numbers of party organizations are actively reacting to negligence, incompetence, dishonesty and transgressions of moral norms. We know of many examples, enough examples, of reluctant implementation of suggestions by inspection bodies concerning dismissals from posts.

It is suitable to go deeper in an attempt to answer the question: Why are there erroneous personnel decisions? It will be an indirect attempt to give a reply to comrades Skalski, Banko and Borowski, to opinions expressed yesterday, that the cadre policy is not the strongest activity of many party echelons and organizations.

In some enterprises, the activity of party echelons and organizations in the field of cadre policy is simply far removed from social needs and social expectations. In practice, party organizations do not use their powers sufficiently enough as regards Article 33 concerning giving references and recommendations for all candidates, including nonparty members. There are still cases of filling managerial posts in enterprises without asking for opinions from basic and departmental party organizations. Some of them only give references that show the positive qualities of people concerned. Often, references as given by one person, a secretary of a basic or departmental party organization, without consulting an executive, without discussions at a party meeting. Because of differences in knowledge of the contents of other documents on cadres, which defines the rights, duties, and tasks of party echelons and organizations, the policies on cadres are not implemented sufficiently.

As transpires from reports by many voivodship committees and from surveys, many basic and departmental party organizations acting in key industrial enterprises simply have little influence on the process of selection and promotion of managerial staff. In this state of affairs it can be of no surprise that as many as 27 percent of the participants in our polls expect an improvement in efficiency of the cadre policy at this level.

Let us see what opinion managerial cadres can take, based on facts included in reports by state control bodies, the supreme Chamber of Control, and the Main Territorial Inspectorate. For example: as the result of 19 comprehensive and 9 verifying inspections of voivodships carried out between 1983 and 1985, the Main Territorial Inspectorate inferred that 532 persons will be sanctioned for lack of supervision and glaring negligence. I am sorry to say that this group includes deputy voivodas, 13 mayors, 34 directors of large enterprises, and 13 chairmen and deputy chairmen of cooperatives, mostly the staff of middle level of management.

During a financial inspection in 1985, in every tenth enterprise economic corrupt practices were uncovered; over 3,000 abuses of financial and economic discipline were revealed. The resulting losses reached hundreds of millions of zolty. As a result of party and official decisions, about 300 persons were recalled from managerial posts, mainly heads of departments, directors, chairmen and chief accountants.

Life gives many examples of wrong personnel decisions and shameful attitudes of managerial cadres. The names of many--too many--managers are in the dossiers of investigation and prosecuting authorities, in post-control documents of worker-peasant inspection, in the press, and at meetings of party echelons and organizations. There are charges of mismanagement, squandering public property, not fulfilling duties, drunkenness, and often simple pursuit of private interests.

It is not my intention to generalize and disseminate critical assessments of managerial cadres. I am fully aware that the vast majority of managerial cadre performs its tasks and duties well--many very well. However, we should not be content with the situation when political and professional qualifications, ethics and morality of managerial cadres are only empty words; when, as TRYBUNA LUDU journalists reported 3 days ago as an example the Warsaw housing estate of Kolo, and I quote: It is astonishing to see the attitude of a party activist who, while not denying spotted faults and weak points, attempts to justify stagnation, passivity and inertness, and to find reasons, often trivial, that make impossible the implementation of resolutions in the matter taken by an executive or a committee plenum. End of quote.

Comrades, experiences of the last 3 years fully confirmed the correctness of priorities included in main assumptions of the cadre policy: the priorities concerning selection, appraisal, and development of cadre in militia and security service, prosecutor's offices, judiciary, diplomatic service, mass media, science, education, culture, state administration and in inspection bodies. The ideological and political, ethical and moral, and professional requirements have been raised systematically and consistently toward the cadre of these professions and bodies. A lot has been done to improve their knowledge, professional skills, and efficiency in action. The cadre situation in law-protecting bodies is changing favorably. Higher criteria of selection contributed to better performance of duties by officials of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The administration of the ministry attaches great importance to shaping the moral and political state of the cadres and to a high level of discipline. There follows, perhaps below expectations, but there follows positive evaluation in the cadre policy in the bodies of administration of justice, judiciary, and prosecutor's offices. In recent years, this was often the subject of meetings of the highest party and state authorities and also meetings of the Central Committee Commission of Law and Order.

Since the ninth congress, the Central Committee dealt several times with the system of national education. The comprehensive assessment was made in particular at the 25th plenum of the Central Committee. The third Congress of Polish Science considered as one of the most important tasks the implementation of a program of developing scientific cadres, and encouraging an influx of young and talented people devoted to science.

We are of the opinion that party echelons should continue to focus attention on development of the cadres in social sciences, where there is a deficit of philosophers, politologists, sociologists, psychologists and historians. In party work we also should pay more attention to the implementation of the decisions of the amended law on higher education, and duties of managerial cadre transpiring from that.

Esteemed comrades, in the past the wrong cadre policy was one of the factors of crises and conflicts, but the policy conducted in accordance with Leninist guidelines--that the cadres decide everything, that the policy is conducted through people--is one of basic factors that support the process of renewal and future social and economic development.

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CSO: 2600/316

POLITICS

POLAND

OPZZ PRESIDIUM OPPOSES LONGER WORKING HOURS

AU071323 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Mar 86 p 2

[PAP: "The Presidium of the OPZZ Executive Committee on Longer Working Hours"]

[Text] The chief topic of the 3 March meeting of the Presidium of the Executive Committee of the All-Polish Trade Union Accord [OPZZ] was the recently published Council of Ministers directive concerning longer working hours in some factories between 1986 and 1990. In addition, the Presidium acquainted itself with a bill on factory social and housing funds which was recently submitted to the Sejm.

The Presidium upheld the generally negative stance adopted almost 1 month ago by the OPZZ Executive Committee toward the draft directive which would permit an extension of working hours. An administrative extension of working hours was regarded as undesirable, especially in those places where the supply situation and conditions for production prevent even a full use of normal working time. It was stated that decisions like this do not encourage thoughts about other intensive ways of increasing production and raising productivity, and, in particular, they hinder the seeking of ways of making better use of the factors of production, including cadres and their working hours. This last problem may be an important topic for talks between the OPZZ and the government. In the meantime, it is already apparent--it was said during the meeting--that some factory managements have treated this directive as an obligation to extend working hours, seeing this as the only possibility.

Trade unionists, it was stressed, are not opposed to work on Saturdays, bearing in mind the needs of the national economy and society and the possibilities of bonuses. However, they warn that excessive overtime boosts inflation and diminishes work discipline during normal hours. But they are in favor of giving workforces broad possibilities of voluntary and additional work wherever this may bring real, tangible, economic and social results. They are convinced that there will be no shortage of such initiatives. However, it is the workforces themselves and their representatives, the trade unions, that should decide on this.

Because the directive has already become reality, the OPZZ Executive Committee Presidium decided to ask the premier to explain in a commentary the most controversial points of this legal instrument. The point is to remind the economic administration about the statutory duty to consult factory trade unions about any decisions involving longer working hours. Trade unionists suggest that the validity of the directive be reduced to 3 years, and they believe it is

ssential to thoroughly check what they regard as an excessively long list of factories where working hours may be extended. This cannot be merely a mechanical repetition of the list of factories subject until recently to special legal rules, because the country's economic situation has changed since 1983, together with the conditions and needs of individual enterprises.

The next topic on the agenda was the bill on factory social and housing funds. It was stated that the version of the bill submitted to the Sejm is markedly better than the original. This is the result of long negotiations by the government-trade union team. A particular achievement is the fact that these funds have been increased and that basic outpayments from these funds will be based on average wages in the socialized economy. However, not all of the trade unionists' demands have been taken into account. What is causing particular concern is that tax concessions granted for voluntary contributions of factory profits to social funds will be reduced. It was regarded as essential, however, that this law should be adopted as quickly as possible, because enterprises and workforces are waiting for it. This law should have been in force as of the beginning of this year.

Stanislaw Gabrielski, director of the PZPR Central Committee Socioprofessional Department, attended the meeting.

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CSO: 2600/317

POLITICS

POLAND

BRIEFS

NEW APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED--PZPR Member Roman Kobus has been appointed chairman of the Polish Committee on Standardization, Measures, and Quality. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Feb 86 p 2 AU] PZPR Member Jerzy Tomaszewski has been appointed under secretary of state in the Ministry of Communications. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Feb 86 p 2 AU] ZSL Member Marian Gala, previously under secretary of state in the Ministry of Education and Upbringing, has been appointed voivoda of Bialystock. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Feb 86 p 2 AU] /7051

SIWICKI, ARMY DELEGATION IN INDIA--The delegation of the Polish Army, with General of the Army Florian Siwicki, minister of national defense, spent the 3d day of its official visit to India in the north of the country where it visited two units of the operational combat troops of the Indian Armed Forces. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 11 Mar 86 LD] /7051

CSSR-POLAND TV AGREEMENT--A long-term agreement has been signed in Prague on the cooperation of the Polish and Czechoslovak television as has the work protocol for 1986-1987. The two documents were signed by Miroslaw Wojciechowski, chairman of the Polish Radio and TV Committee, and Jan Zelenka, the director general of the Czechoslovak television. The agreement envisages, among other things, exchanges of all kinds of television programs, with priority given to current affairs programs, and exchanges of journalists, creative teams, and technical workers of various specialities. Also included are points on joint production when making films or programs, joint participation in television festivals, and assistance and exchange of experience in the sphere of technology and organization of work. [Text] [Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 11 Mar 86 LD] /7051

POLISH PLANE LANDS IN WEST BERLIN--[No dateline as received] On Tuesday [11 March] a Polish ambulance plane landed at Tempelhof airport in West Berlin. It was stolen and flown there by Edward Kruk: He was the only person on board. [Text] [Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 12 Mar 86]

CULTURAL-SCIENTIFIC AGREEMENT WITH CSSR--A 5-year plan for the implementation of the cultural and scientific agreement between the governments of Poland and Czechoslovakia was signed in Prague today. The plan describes with precision the tasks of particular institutions, and scientific, cultural, and artistic societies of both countries. Stress is, however, laid on straightforward, everyday creative activity, popularizing the most outstanding artistic achievements and the results of scientific research. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 12 Mar 86 LD] /7051

YUGOSLAV WRITERS, ZPL AGREEMENT --An agreement was signed today between the Polish Writer's Union (ZLP) and the Yugoslav Writer's Union at the Warsaw House of Literature. The agreement concerns cooperation between writers of the two countries, the exchange of experiences, arts grants and participation in joint cultural events. The document was signed by Zygmunt Wojcik and (Aleksandar Petrov), representatives of the two central boards. [Text] [Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1620 GMT 12 Mar 86 LD] /7051

SIWICKI MEETS PREMIER GANDHI--On the last day of his official visit to India, General of the Army Florian Siwicki, minister of national defense, was received by Premier Rajiv Gandhi. He conveyed to him cordial greetings from Wojciech Jaruzelski and Zbigniew Messner. During the conversation, which dealt with bilateral relations and cooperation, Rajiv Gandhi expressed conviction that the two states should constantly seek new areas of cooperation. [Text] [Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 13 Mar 86 LD] /7051

SIWICKI WITH INDIAN TROOPS --On the 4th day of its visit to India, the Polish Army delegation which includes General Florian Siwicki was in Bombay where it visited the world-famous shipyard and an operational unit of the Indian Naval forces. The delegation was received on board ship by the commander of the western command of the Indian Naval Forces, Vice-Admiral Jain [name as received]. In the afternoon, the Polish Army delegation began the return journey to Delhi. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 12 Mar 86 ID] /7051

NUCLEAR WASTE STORAGE PLANS PROTESTED--Public opinion in Lubusz is still outraged by the plan to store radioactive waste in the bunkers of the Miedzyrzecz fortification region. There is to be a meeting in Miedzyrzecz tomorrow of parish authorities from Miedzyrzecz, Lubrza and Swiebodzin and of social activists with Sejm Deputies Margariata Niepokulczyca and Wieslaw Nadowski. The participants in the meeting will also visit the bunkers selected by scientists for storage. We add that the scientific research, which will finally decide the storage location, is to last until 1990. [Text] [Zielona Gora Domestic Service in Polish 1605 GMT 14 Mar 86 LD] /7051

SEJM DELEGATION ENDS CSSR VISIT--A Sejm delegation led by Sejm Speaker Roman Malinowski has ended its official visit to Czechoslovakia. Today, the last day of their stay in Prague, the Polish guests were received by Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal. Opportunities for the continued realization of arrangements resulting from the last meeting between Wojciech Jaruzelski and Gustav Husak, and arising from economic, scientific, and cultural agreements between Poland and Czechoslovakia of many years standing, were discussed. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 14 Mar 86 LD] /7051

KOSZALIN AKTIV MEETS--In Koszalin today a voivodship conference of the workers' aktiv took place, devoted to problems of social pathology and the most important issues raised during the pre-congress discussion. The conference was attended by Politburo member Albin Siwak, as well as by the political and administrative leadership of the voivodship. During the conference Albin Siwak took the floor. He stressed inter alia the role and significance of the struggle against all social pathologies. Much space in his speech was devoted to the role that ought to be placed in solving these problems by the primary party organizations. [Excerpts] [Koszalin Domestic Service in Polish 1605 GMT 17 Mar 86 LD] /7051

POLITBURO ON ECONOMIC PLAN--Warsaw, March 18: The PZPR CC Politburo at its meeting here today, assessed the country's economic situation, the implementation of the tasks of the national socio-economic plan for the years 1983-85 and conclusions connected with the implementation of the 1986 central annual plan. The Politburo also listened to information on labour conditions and social situation at work places and reviewed a report on the implementation of motions and postulates put forward during the election campaign to the Sejm (Polish parliament) in 1985. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2008 GMT 18 Mar 86 LD] /7051

HUNGER STRIKERS NOT IN DANGER--Warsaw, March 10 (AFP)--Jailed dissident Leader Czeslaw Bielski, who went on hunger strike on October 13, is in "satisfactory" condition and is placing his own feeding tube in his esophagus, prison doctor Jerzy Bossak said here Monday. He said Mr. Bielski, 33, was not in danger of dying, denying reports in dissident circles that he had suffered coronary trouble and risked heart failure. Mr. Bossak acknowledged that Mr. Bielski had been force-fed, but said this was not the case anymore in so far as "he feeds himself by introducing the feeding tube in the Esophagus." The Rakowiecka prison physician said the condition of three other prisoners on hunger strike, Andrzej Gorski, Wladzimir Woroniecki, and Edmund Kraswski, also was "relatively good." [Text] [Paris AFP in English 1627 GMT 10 Mar 86 AU] /7051

PERUVIAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS--Warsaw, March 14--Vice-President of the Council of State Kazimierz Barcikowski received at an audience here today the Ambassador Extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Peru Mrs Maria Salazar Castellanos, who presented her credentials. Next, Kazimierz Barcikowski received the ambassador at a private audience. Also today, Mrs Salazar Castellanos laid a wreath at the tomb of the unknown soldier. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1710 GMT 14 Mar 86 LD] /7051

PZPR PROGRAM COMMITTEE MEETS--Warsaw, March 14--Members of a team of the congress commission to prepare the PZPR Program, taking part in the debates of the 25th PZPR CC Plenum, met at the PZPR CC Headquarters here today. They reviewed the mode of the team's work and assumptions of a plan for central ventures connected with the discussion on the draft PZPR Program. The debates were chaired by Political Bureau Member and PZPR CC Secretary Jozef Czyrek. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1931 GMT 14 Mar 86 LD] /7051

PZPR PERSONNEL RESOLUTION ACCEPTED--Warsaw, March 14: The PZPR CC acknowledges a report by the Politburo on implementation of recommendations of the 9th extraordinary PZPR congress concerning personnel policy and obligates the political bureau to adopt a resolution to further propagate and implement the contents of the "Main Assumptions of the PZPR Personnel Policy" and to upgrade political and organizational actions of party authorities and organizations in work with cadres. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1615 GMT 14 Mar 86 LD] /7051

PALME FUNERAL DELEGATION RETURNS--Warsaw, March 16--Upon his return from Swedish prime minister Olof Palme's funeral ceremonies in Stockholm, Deputy President of the Council of State Kazimierz Barcikowski expressed his deep sympathy at the death of this outstanding politician who had commanded great respect in the world. This was emphasized in funeral speeches in Stockholm, which condemned terrorism and recalled, among other things, the assassinations of Aldo Moro and Indira Gandhi, said Barcikowski while speaking to a Polish TV reporter. Barcikowski said that the Polish delegation had talks with representatives of the Swedish Government and political parties on Polish-Swedish relations. The state of these relations was favourable but, naturally enough, they could be better, he added. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2122 GMT 16 Mar 86 LD] /7051

HUMAN RIGHTS ACTIVIST SENTENCED--Warsaw--Yesterday a court in Szczecin sentenced 58-year-old Dzislaw Podolski, member of the Polish Committee for the Defense of Human Rights, to 2 years and 3 months in prison. Podolski was arrested in December 1984 after his house had been searched. After a hunger strike he was temporarily released, but arrested again on 19 February 1986. [Text] [Vienna ORF Teletext in German 0742 GMT 12 Mar 86 AU] /7051

SHEVARDNADZE AT WARSAW MEMORIALS--Warsaw, March 18: Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier here today. Next, he paid homage to Soviet soldiers fallen in the struggle against German fascism for the liberation of Poland and Poland's capital at the cemetery-mausoleum of Soviet soldiers here. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1318 GMT 18 Mar 86 LD] /7051

POPIELUSZKO'S CHAUFFEUR FILES COMPLAINT--Warsaw, March 17 (AFP)--The chauffeur of Jerzy Popieluszko, the pro-Solidarity priest slain by three policemen in October 1984, filed a complaint Monday charging that his 23-year-old son had been beaten by police. Waldemar Chrostowski, who escaped the abduction that ended in Father Popieluszko's death, said in his complaint that his son Krzysztof was clubbed by officers in a police van, then beaten further at a police station. He said the incident occurred after his son was picked up for questioning by four policemen as he was leaving a Warsaw discotheque with friends last Saturday night. Krzysztof Chrostowski was in hospital Monday with head and abdominal pains, his father said. His complaint was filed against persons unknown. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 2006 GMT 17 Mar 86 AU] /7051

POLICE BEAT CHAUFFEUR'S SON--Warsaw, March 17 (AFP)--The 23-year-old son of the chauffeur of Catholic priest Jerzy Popieluszko, murdered by secret police in October 1984, was beaten up by police on the weekend, friends said here on Monday. Krzysztof Chrostowski, whose father Waldemar was abducted with his employer but escaped and publicised his fate, was dragged into a police car and beaten after he left a discotheque on Saturday night, friends said. He was freed on Sunday but had since been admitted to hospital suffering from headaches and periodic losses of consciousness, they added. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 1520 GMT 17 Mar 86 AU] /7051

CSO: 2020/99-E

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

BULGARIA

FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF MACHINE BUILDING OUTLINED

Sofia VECHERNI NOVINI in Bulgarian 11 Feb 86 pp 1-2

[Article by Mariya Butinova: "In A Priority Position"]

[Text] This new rubric will discuss topical problems of our work and the development of our thoughts and actions in achieving the high objectives set by the party. During the days preceding the 13th party congress, here noted scientists and social and economic leaders and workers in education, art and culture and workers and specialists in Sofia will share their views on the tasks and ways for the implementation of these objectives.

Today our precongress floor is held by Engineer Lyubomir Moynov, senior scientific associate, honored worker in technology, director of the Central Scientific Research Metal Cutting Machines Institute.

One year has passed since the February BCP Central Committee Plenum. With its major topic--the accelerated development of scientific and technical progress--it defined the content of our further work. Two years ago Lyubomir Moynov, director of the Central Scientific Research Metal Cutting Machines Institute, briefly summed up in this newspaper the targets of the collective which is developing means of production which determine the quality of machine building output. Let us recall his words: "The development of metal cutting machines with microprocessor control, automated technological modules, automated technological lines and flexible production systems, which create conditions for plants employing fewer workers in the first and second shift and without human participation, exclusively under the supervision of the dispatcher, at night, will continue. Our aspiration is to turn this into reality by the end of 1985."

It is very important for a collective to make accurate estimates! These days, on the eve of the 13th BCP Congress, specialists from the institute are bringing to life at the Metal Cutting Machines Plant in Sofia the first two Bulgarian flexible automated production systems. The thoughts of Engineer Lyubomir Moynov deal with the future of this dynamically developing area of our machine building and the contribution of the specialists at the institute in mounting a broad offensive in the field of scientific and technical progress:

"As the offspring of the party's April policy, today machine building accounts for more than one-half of the country's national income. The high share of machine building output will continue to grow in the overall volume of industrial production and exports. This trend also determines our further development. During the 9th 5-year plan, the Institute for Metal Cutting Machines will become a standard for the organization of the development and application of metal cutting machines and automated sets. Based on global accomplishments and the needs of our country, new, more advanced highly productive machines will be developed and applied, involving the latest successes of microprocessor technology. The creative activities of our specialists have a specific purpose: through their efforts they are supplying the means for comprehensive production automation. Automated technological lines, automated and robotized sectors and complexes, including flexible automated production systems, represent the future of our plants. This is the proper direction. The global situation in metal processing obligates us to assume an anticipatory position. We shall create and apply integrated technologies and standardized technological processes in order to reach the objectives which could be characterized as follows: quality, high productivity and economy of labor, material and raw materials."

We must also resolve problems related to the automation of engineering work and preparations for production and management organization.

Our contribution to the end results achieved by the Machine Building Plants DSO [State Economic Trust] will be more considerable in the period through 1990. The share of flexible automated production systems will account for a great deal of its output. For the next 15 years the trend in the development of the production of metal cutting machines will be based on the optimal solution of two basic problems:

The planned growth of machine building output in the country must be ensured by meeting the needs for metal cutting machinery, for updating and expanding the machine fleet and ensuring quality improvements in its structure;

Actively participating in shaping the national income by providing machinery for export based on international market and contractual conditions.

What is new here? The technical structure of the machines will be improved. The purpose is to upgrade the reliability of machines and their control, compared with the best world standards. This is an ambitious task within our possibilities. We shall further develop the family of horizontal lathes with digital programming. The range of structural elements for automated lines for large-series and mass production will be broadened. High-precision machinery for diamond machining will be created by our specialists for the electronic, optical and laser industries.

We shall expand and update in the processing centers the range of horizontal machines on the basis of the utilization of foreign experience. Milling machines will be developed in two essential areas: servicing flexible medium and small-series production and providing structural units for the automated lines and separated automated machines. The models for combined milling will be

developed into centers with automated spindle replacement. Such joint work done with Soviet specialists offers good export possibilities.

Scientific services to production will be provided under the conditions of the intensive development of the scientific and technical revolution. The institute has undertaken the implementation of our concept for the development of the material and technical base in accordance with the requirements of scientific and technical progress. The building of a production-technological and laboratory structure will create prerequisites for drastically upgrading design productivity and contribute to the fast intensification of processes for the development of highly productive complexes. Work quality will improve. The reconstruction, modernization and expansion of the experimental plant and testing grounds will create conditions for automating the development of individual and sets of prototypes. A flexible automated production system will replace the obsolete equipment at the institute's plant and improve the organization of production through the "services" of computers. The GAPS [Flexible Automated Production System] will mean in our case higher labor productivity and a triple increase in the volume of output, reducing the cycle of machining tenfold and doubling the coefficient of utilization of equipment and its flexibility.

Whereas until recently what was required of us was to make the machine or the module and deliver it to the customer, today we must also offer a new organization based on such technology or, in stronger terms, a new control philosophy. In other words, our activities are assuming exceptional importance not only in the radical reorganization of Bulgarian machine building but also all aspects of our life. It is with this profound understanding that we are preparing for the 12th party congress and for the implementation of its resolutions.

5003

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SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

ACTIVITIES, COOPERATION IN BIOTECHNOLOGY NOTED

East Berlin BAUERN-ECHO in German 18-19 Jan 86 p 7

[Article by Dr Rolf Kraushaar of the Central Institute for Molecular Biology of the GDR Academy of Sciences: "Joint Search for 'Key to Life': Research Cooperation Brings Rapid Progress in the Biosciences"]

[Text] Thanks to the excellent pace of research in the biosciences, increasingly new and very far-reaching possibilities for consciously using the laws of the living world in order to better satisfy human needs are currently opening up.

Molecular biology--as a still young scientific discipline resulting from the combination of biology, physics and chemistry--is playing a decisive role in this in that it is looking into changes in the molecular structure of cells and their effects on the organism's life processes. In this, attention has been focused on the fundamental material substrata of life: proteins and nucleic acids. The long chain molecules of nucleic acids are the carriers of genetic information, which is to say that they determine the combination of proteins from their amino acid constituents. Using a very specific and complicated arsenal of methods, molecular and cell biology research determines not only the structure and mode of operation of these "keys to life" as well as of certain cell organelles. For several years, it has also been able to use genetic technology to manipulate genetic material and thus, for example, enable bacteria to produce desired active substances such as insulin. Such possibilities show the responsibility of the Berlin-Buch Central Institute for Molecular Biology (ZIM) of the GDR Academy of Sciences in assuring scientific advancement in the development of new biotechnological processes and products for health care, agriculture and the chemical industry.

For an optimal structuring of scientific processes and with the goal of assuring the highest effectiveness of the deployed potential, diverse forms of national and international cooperation are absolutely essential toady. Thus, ZIM is at present working together with more than 30 domestic and foreign partners.

Within the framework of a long-term economic agreement, for example, ZIM is using X-ray crystal structure analysis to study, for the VEB Pharmazeutisches Kombinat Germed in Dresden, the nuclear spatial structure of substances that

are of interest for the development of pharmaceuticals with new or improved characteristics.

The partnership with the Institute for Organic Chemistry in Novosibirsk and the Pushchino Institute for Protein Research for work on analyzing eucaryotic ribosome, the protein synthesizing structures of the cell, is proving to be extraordinarily fruitful within the context of the multilateral molecular biology academy agreement. The diameter of a ribosome is approximately 30 nanometers, which is to say three-millionths of a centimeter. From 100,000 to a million ribosomes accomplish an astounding amount of work in each cell. With extreme precision, they link 20 different amino acids to protein molecules, depending on the message coming from the cell nucleus.

One of the goals being pursued by new research projects in this area is to be able to exert influence on the effectiveness of protein biosynthesis--in the production of microbial protein, for example.

The ZIM is involved in a very close cooperative tie with the Pushchino Institute for Protein Research and the Institute for Biophysics of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR in realizing the CEMA program "Studies in the Area of Biophysics." For example, international recognition was accorded the results of the joint work on the explanation of the protein structure with the help of calorimetry, whereby the Soviet and East German scientists each concentrated on mastering specific processes, which contributed significantly to the progress of the project. Through measurements of heat use or heat emission, calorimetric methods allow important conclusions to be drawn concerning the structure of proteins which are closely connected with their effectiveness as enzymes, building substances, reserve material or transport functions.

Furthermore, the institutional agreement between the ZIM and the Ivanovski Institute for Virology of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR arranges for a give and take to the advantage of both parties. While the Soviet side relies on our experience in certain work on genetic technology, the GDR is presented with the opportunity to use in Moscow the methodological potential of microinjecting genetic material in mammalian cells. Practical long-term consequences of this are seen for creating working animals with higher capacities and new characteristics.

There are also fruitful contacts with scientific institutions in Sweden, Great Britain and France, including one with Great Britain for the elaboration of important principles for diagnosing hereditary diseases in humans.

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